THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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EUROPE.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE AND STEAMER.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The New Reform Bill.

The English Reform bill has received the assent of the Queen, and is now the law of the land. Thus the masses of the English people see themselves, for the first time in the history of their country, endowed with the right of suffrage, and admitted to a great share in Parliamentary government. The result of the next election will be looked forward to with intense interest.

John Bright and the Representation of Minorities.

From the Birmingham Post, August 1.

The following letter from Mr. J. Bright, M. P., addressed to a leading member of the Liberal party in Birmingham, was received on Wednesday morning:—

"My Dear Sir:—You see the vote in the Lords. It partially disfranchises Birmingham. Instead of your having three voices, or two, in a great division on a great principle, you are now to have only one. Your future Tory members will pair with me or with Mr. Dixon, and there will be left only one vote for your great community. Birmingham is now to be reduced to the position and weight of Arundel or Calne in a great Parliamentary division, and this in the year of reform and extension of popular power! You will see that certain of the Whig Peers have joined this childish or nefarious scheme. It is no the less dangerous on that account. I hope you will take some steps to counteract this proposition. The great towns should send deputations up to London to urge the Government to maintain the integrity of the bill. I do not think Mr. Disraeli wishes to injure the bill. He spoke earnestly against this scheme in the House, and I hope he will adhere to his own view of so grave a matter. You should not for a moment dream of consenting to the audacious proposal to destroy the political weight and force of your borough. I am sincerely yours,

"JOHN BRIGHT.

"MANCHESTER, July 31, 1867."

FRANCE.

Imperial Travels.

Among the several missions with which the Empress is said to have been charged during her visit to Osborne, was one asking the Queen to use her influence with the Duc d'Aumale to persude him to give up the papers confided to him on the part of the late Emperor Maximilian. Such at least is one of the rumors of the day.

A List of Royal Visitors.

Somebody has put together the following list of the sovereigns, princes, and princesses who have visited the Court of the Tuileries since the commencement of the year:—The King and Queen of the Belgians, the Emperor of Russia, the King and Queen of Prussia, King Louis I of Bavaria, King Louis II of Bavaria, the King of Wurtemberg, the King and Queen of Portugal, the Sultan, the King of Greece, the King of Sweden, the Count and Countess of Flanders, the Grand Hereditary Duke of Russia, the Princess Eugenie of Leuchtenberg, the Duke of Leuchtenberg, the Duke of Saxe-Weimar, the Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, the Crown Prince and Princess Royal of Prussia, the Prince and Princess Royal of Saxony, the Prince of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, the Duke and Duchess of Saxony, Prince Albert of Prussia, the Prince and Princess Charles of Prussia, Prince Humbert, the Duke and Duchess d'Aosta, the three Princes of Oldenburg, the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Baden, the Duke de Coimbre, the Hereditary Prince of Turkey, his brother, and the son of the Sultan, the Prince of Hohenzollern and his son, Prince Leopold, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Arthur, Prince Oscar of Sweden, the Viceroy of Egypt, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, the Prince and Princess Adalberg of Bavaria, the Prince of Orange, Duke William of Wurtemberg, Count de Wurtemberg, the Grand Duke Constantine, the Prince of Ezuss, the brother of the Tycoon of Japan; in all fifty-eight, of whom forty-five are sovereigns and princes, three queens, and ten princesses; this number comprising ten kings, six reigning princes, nine heirs presumptive, and one viceroy.

PRUSSIA.

Speech of the King.

King William arrived in Wiesbaden July 31, and met with an enthusiastic reception. In reply to an address presented to him by the Burgomaster, his Majesty said:—

"This is the first time that we meet under the altered circumstances. The change has certainly been radical, and we observe it most in this your former Duke's capital. It pained me to have to act as I did, and the decision I came to cost me a great amount of resolution; but it has now cannot stand still, it must advance. The sentiments with which you have addressed me I have heard frequently uttered throughout the country, and I hope that you have really expressed the feelings of all good citizens. I also trust that these feelings will become stronger and stronger; my officials shall act with that object in view. Thanks for your good wishes."

Military Reforms.

The military institutions of Prussia (according to a Berlin correspondet) are continually improving. At present a new division of the landwehr districts is planned. This reform has for a long time past been felt to be an urgent necessity, because the division hitherto in use has ceased to harmonize with the proportions of population. The necessity for a new division of the landwehr districts has lately been augmented by the territorial enlargement of Prussia. The chief residents have been directed to make the necessary preparations for the division of the landwehr districts according to battalions and companies.

ROME.

The Speech Attributed to Gen. Dumont.

From La Nazione of Florence.

Very few newspapers have published a summary of the address attributed to Gen. Dumont, that caused an official denial of genuineness to be given by the French *Moniteur*. The subjoined *resume* was printed shortly after its supposed delivery in Rome, and gave rise to the demand for explanations called for in the Italian Parliament:—

"The Emperor," said General Dumont, addressing the soldiers of the Legion of Antibes, "has learned with great regret that many soldiers have deserted your ranks. No one is more willing than I, added his Majesty, to hearken to such complaints as may be made by the men constituting the Legion. All soldiers expressing a desire to return to France will be sent back at the expense of the Government, who will also see that their places in the ranks be speedily filled. But henceforward all deserters are to be severely punished, and a treaty will be entered into with the Italian Government that the latter may agree to yield up delinquents to the Pontifical authorities. I trust that you will prove yourselves worthy of France in the discharge of the honorable mission intrusted to you by the Imperial Government, for you will continue to be French soldiers, although paid by the Pontifical Government, whose temporal sovereignty you will sustain even to shedding in its defense your last drop of blood. You have nothing to dread; the Emperor looks upon you still as his soldiers, and will be mindful of your safety. Though your flag and cockade differ from those of France, the adoption of the change is but a measure suggested by important political motives."

PORTUGAL.

Abolition of Capital Punishment.

Before quitting Portugal for France, the King signed a law which had been passed by both houses of the Portuguese Parliament for the abolition of slavery. This important event gave rise to an interesting correspondence between M. Pedro de Brito Aranha, a distinguished Portuguese, and Victor Hugo.

On the 27th of June M. Pedro de Brito Aranha wrote as follows to Victor Hugo:—

"Why could not the little show the great the way to perfection? Why should they not, simply because they are little, point out to the powerful the path of duty? Portugal is undoubtedly a small country, but the tree of liberty has already blossomed vigorously there; it is a small country, doubtless, but it contains not a single slave; it is a small country, it is true, but a great nation. Sir! we have, as I said, accomplished a great triumph, and it is with the utmost pleasure that I apprise you of it. The two houses of Parliament have at length voted the abolition of capital punishment. This abolition, which has for many years existed in fact, is to-day a right: it is already a law. It is a grand law in a small country, a great and noble example! a holy and instructive lesson!"

To this letter Victor Hugo replied as follows:—

"HAUTEVILLE HOUSE, 16th July.—M Pedro de Brito Aranha:—Your noble letter has moved my heart. I had learned the great news, but I have received through you its sympathetic echo. No, there are no small peoples. But, alas! there are small men. And sometimes it is these small men who lead great peoples. A people who are despots are like lions that require to be muzzled. I love and glorify your noble and dear Portugal. She is free, therefore she is great. Portugal has abolished capital punishment! To accomplish this great advance is to build up the great safeguard of civilization. From this time Portugal stands at the head of Europe. You Portuguese have not ceased to be bold navigators. Formerly, you led the van on the ocean; to-day you are the vanguard of truth. Proclaim these principles; it is still nobler than to discover worlds. I exclaim, glory to Portugal! and to you, Monsieur, happiness.

"With cordial esteem, VICTOR HUGO."

AUSTRIA.

Paying Her Debts.

The Minister of Finance has repaid in bank notes the whole of the sixty millions of florins advanced to the Government by the National Bank.

SCHOOL SHIP SABINE AT NEW YORK

The Boys on Board — Their Instruction and Advantages—Names of Apprentices that Have Entered the Naval Academy this Year—Vacancies—Officers.

The United States school ship Sabine—now upon one of her occasional cruises at sea to give variety to the lives of the boys under instruction on board and increase their interest in the vocation they have chosen—arrived in this port late Wednesday evening, and now lies at anchor off the Battery. Her arrival will enable the boys whose parents reside in this section to visit their homes, as this privilege is one of the many allowed them. There are now on board two hundred apprentices under instruction; but the number materially varies from month to month, as almost constant drafts are made upon the ship to fill up the complement of boys on board the many vessels of our navy, while enlistments are rapidly going on.

There are several vacancies at present on board this roomy, excellent seagoing schoolship for a number of boys who evince an aptitude for a life at sea and are anxious to undergo a system of training and instruction that will fit them to hold honorable positions in the naval service or obtain admission to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, there to receive an education suited to the discharge of the highest rank in the naval corps. The boys are not alone taught the duties of seamen, but of gentlemen, that they may be as well versed in the usages of polite intercourse as they skilled in their profession. Under the plan pursued there is no possible excuse for a bright boy if he does not succeed and progress, eventually earning the laurel wreath of a naval cadet. The Sabine is now *en route* to Annapolis to facilitate the examination of several of the most proficient boys on board to fill the vacancies there, as Congress has made and provided laws in this respect. Since the inauguration of this system of naval apprenticeship, only three years ago, there have been admitted into the Naval Academy, as cadets, forty boys from the Sabine, ten passing successfully their examination in June last, their names being as follows, and now for the first time published: —J. E. Roller, of New York, C. W. Brown, of Charlestown, D. L. Worsley, of New York, J. C. Montgomery, of New York, S. Seabury, of New York, T. C. Demy, of Fredericktown, Virginia, N. Pinckney, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, H. L. Warring, of Cleveland, Ohio, W. T. Livingston, of New York.

There have also been promoted to the rank of mates, United States Navy, eleven of the boys; two receiving this position of honor recently. Their names are W. A. Failing and E. F. Myers, New York.

The system of training, the naval duties, and the *esprit du corps* on board this vessel are finely maintained by her commander, and officers, and instructors. Parents who have heretofore been disinclined to allow their children to select a seafaring life, for fear of its degrading influences, now commit their sons to the Sabine, feeling assured that their training will be of character to fit them for intelligent men and brave seamen. Hundreds of spirited lads who attend our public schools will in future be induced to adopt the life of a sailor, assured as they are of good treatment at the beginning and a certain prospect of advancement after thoroughly understanding their calling.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE CUBA CABLE.

The Lost End not yet Found—Rough Weather Encountered—A Hurricane Feared, and the Narva Runs into Port —Mr. Webb, the Engineer, Declines Laying the Shore Line at Present— Much Excitement in Havana at the Failure—Senor Arantave no Longer Connected with the Telegraph.

KEY WEST, August 13, via PUNTA ROSA and LAKE CITY, August 15.—The Narva, while grappling for the cable on the 8th and 9th instant, encountered so severe gales that she could do nothing. On the 10th and 11th the Gulf was quite rough, and no grappings were made. The barometer indicated an early change, and the pilot, who was familiar with the weather at this season, predicted a hurricane. The Narva accordingly ran into port here on Sunday, and will go out to-morrow if the weather is fair.

The President endeavored to induce Mr. Webb, in the meantime, to lay the land shore cable connecting this point with Punta Rosa, as the equinoctial does not materially affect the sea inside the reefs; but Mr. Webb declined doing so. Were this done the telegraph company would send on fast despatch-boats to connect Key West with Havana until the sea cable is found, as a severe hurricane may carry away the buoys and the cable may never be found.

A Havana letter of yesterday says the failure of the enterprise has created much excitement, and called forth much censure of the management.

Senor Arantave, Inspector of Telegraphs, who, it is known, is too liberal in his views to suit certain old fogies, is no longer connected with the telegraph.

Fenian Picnic and Free Fight.

CHICAGO, August 15.—The annual Fenian picnic occurred to-day at Haas Park, in the town of Harlem, about six miles from this city. All the military organizations were in attendance, and civilians to the number of five thousand were on the ground. General Spear, of Limestone Ridge fame, was present, and made a brief speech to the soldiers. It had been intended to have several speeches, but, unfortunately for the speakers, early in the day it was resolved to celebrate Donnybrook Fair. A fight occurred before the Fenians had been long on the ground, and this was the signal for the melee. Rows and fights were now the order of the day. Civilians fought and soldiers arrested them; and before the close of the day black eyes and bloody faces were the rule. During one of the melees a man, named John Leonard, was probably fatally stabbed in the neck by William Burns. The latter is under arrest. During General Spear's speech in the morning the Fenians formed a hollow square about the platform, into which unruly citizens were brought; but as the hollow square shortly after got into a fight, there was no more speaking, and the day was pleasantly devoted to Donnybrook.

Acquittal of Collector James, of Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., August 15.—The case of Collector James was disposed of to-day by the acquittal of the accused. Judge Underwood, in his charge to the jury, thought the District Attorney had introduced a good deal of irrelevant evidence into the case, and that Collector James had a perfect right, just as anybody else had, to receive a present of $1000. The fact was established by the evidence that $1000 was in part payment for the use of his patent separator. He thought Mr. James had discharged his duties with efficiency and impartiality, and bearing these facts in mind, he charged the jury to find a verdict in accordance therewith. The jury retired for about ten minutes, and returned with a verdict of "not guilty." The Court announced the discharge of Mr. James, who immediately became the recipient of warm congratulations from his friends.

A TALK WITH JEFF. DAVIS.

Appearance of the Man—What He Says— "We Have Nothing to Do with Reconstruction"—Johnson Means Well, but His Plan Works Badly—Exchange of Prisoners—History of Andersonville to Appear Soon—Negroes, Copperheads, Surratt, Cotton.

MONTREAL, August 12.—Through the politeness of General Carroll, a Tennesseean who figured largely during the war in the Confederate service, and whom I had known in 1858 in Memphis, an arrangement was made yesterday morning resulting in my having an

INTERVIEW WITH JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Taking a carriage at St. Lawrence Hall, a few minutes' drive found me in front of an unpretentious building, No. 249 Mountain street, the residence of Mrs. Howell, mother-in-law of Mr. Davis, at whose house he is temporarily staying.

Accompanied by General Carroll, I was shortly ushered into the presence of Mr. Davis, whom I found reclining on a lounge in his study, engaged in a familiar conversation with Colonel Pickett, late of the Confederate service.

Mr. Davis is a man of apparently about sixty years, and if it were not for the furrows on his brow and innumerable wrinkles islanding his face, I would take him to be a person of not over forty-five summers. The veins of his hands are bursting full of blood, and I should judge he wouldn't press heavier on a Yankee pair of scales than 130 pounds avoirdupois or English sterling. He was dressed in a very neat but plain manner, without any attempt at show or the attracting of unusual attention. His hair is semi-grey, cut rather short, and withal his appearance is more that of a well-to-do English merchant, rather than the man who controlled great armies during the war, whose word was omnipotent in the South, but who to-day is a stranger in a strange land.

WHAT WAS SAID.

Visiting the ex-President of the ex-Confederacy under the circumstances which I did, 'twould be unpardonable in me to make public use of much that was said in a three hours' conversation.

I told him that my visit was not made out of idle curiosity; that I had not come simply to see the President of the "Confederate States of America;" that I had been opposed to him and his people during the war, but that in common with the majority of the radicals of the North, in whose hands the very destiny—life itself—of leading and prominent Southern men was held and placed, I desired to hear his views on

RECONSTRUCTION.

When I broached that matter to him he cut me rather short, though in a very gentlemanly way.

He laughed immoderately when I asked him as to the opinion of the Southern people with reference to the Reconstruction acts passed by Congress. He answered me, however, in seven words, and I would to God that Andrew Johnson could have heard the reply as impassionately Mr. Davis, with a wave of the hand, which, although intended not to be gesticular, carried with it an emphasis which I shall never forget, in a measured voice said, "We have nothing to do with it."

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

My conversation with Mr. Davis was unrestricted, and, during the course of it, I had occasion to refer to the sufferings of our prisoners at Andersonville, Belle Isle, Libby Prison, etc., as well as to the exchange of prisoners. Mr. Davis said that he was always anxious to be relieved of the prisoners on his hands. He said his ports were blockaded; that he was without supplies or the means of obtaining them, even for his own soldiers; and, finding himself in that strait, he proposed to deliver, with or without exchange, all the sick, wounded, and disabled soldiers held by him. I then remarked to Mr. Davis, "Why was not an exchange effected?" He stated, "There was one man in your country who prevented it." I replied, "Do you refer to Mr. Stanton?" He said, "I do not, it was ——." I asked him to allow me to make use of the name and circumstances connected with it. But he said, "Occupying the position that I do, it would be improper."

Next, I commenced talking with him about an alderman from Tennessee, now loafing in Washington. I seldom so far forget myself as to talk about men who have filled "all the positions up," but couldn't restrain from telling Mr. Davis that the controlling party in the North regarded Mr. Johnson as the worst enemy of the South, and that he was the stumbling-block in the way of reconstruction. Mr. Davis was quite frank in talking with me on this subject. I may be overstepping the bounds of my interview when I give publicity to only one of a number of significant remarks that he made, but Mr. Davis said to me that he "*believed he (Johnson) was doing what he thought best for the South, but it had resulted badly.*" There was much that was mentioned in this connection which I am not at liberty to make use of at present, although by way of parenthesis I will state that no utterance was given to any expressions disrespectful to United States officials. Differing as widely as the poles with Mr. Davis, I did not hear him utter an unkind word against any one, especially Mr. Johnson, and must admit that I was more charmed with his conversation than that of any prominent man with whom it has been my fortune to meet. He expresses himself for peace, and I believe him to-day, great a Rebel as he was, less a traitor and a more honest man than Andrew Johnson, who has made treason so "odorous!"

HAMPTON ROADS AND CHARLES THE FIRST.

I remarked to Mr. Davis that the supporters of our Government were surprised that the Stephens-Hunter-Lincoln-Seward interview of 1865, at Hampton Roads, should have resulted as it did. He said the meeting was a proposition from the North, which was freely accepted by the South. I think in saying this Mr. Davis intended to convey, without mentioning names, the idea that the proposition came from a Conservative Republican standpoint, and would be adopted by the main body of the radical party. Anyhow, a conference was had, terminating, as all know, in a failure. At Hampton Roads, Mr. Davis told me that Hunter proposed to treat for peace on the basis of at least a *quasi* recognition. To this Mr. Lincoln replied "that it would not do." Hunter then referred to the action of Charles the First in treating with the rebels of Ireland—that the King had accorded the Irish rebels certain privileges, and that an honorable peace had been effected. Mr. Lincoln (so Mr. Davis says) replied that he didn't know much about history, and all that he knew about Charles the First was that *he lost his head!*

ANDERSONVILLE, ETC.

I informed Mr. Davis that the people of the North held him, as representing the Confederacy, largely responsible for the sufferings and deaths of our prisoners at Andersonville, Libby, and other places. He replied that nothing in connection with the war gave him more pain than that such statements should be retailed about. Without going into any defense *in extenso*, he stated that he believed there was a Providence and a just God who righted everything, and that the whole matter would shortly be ventilated. I asked him how, and in reply he said that the records of Andersonville, etc., had been providentially preserved and would shortly be made public. "You will then see," says Mr. Davis, "who is and who is not responsible for lives and sufferings." I told him it would be little satisfaction to our own people to have saddled on them that which was at the present time resting on and blistered into the people of the South. He again replied that the whole history would in a short time become public property, and that then judgment could be formed and the responsibility fastened.

I have no hesitancy in saying that Davis recognizes himself as thoroughly subdued, and is waiting patiently to be reconstructed. He is desirous of returning to Mississipoi, there to spend the remainder of his days in peace and quietude. He has no political ambition, and for a man who headed a cruel and wanton rebellion, feels, as I believe, thoroughly conquered.

Napoleon at St. Helena was not more rock-bound than is Jefferson Davis in Canada. That he was the leader in a great war cannot be gainsayed; that he was afterward in the hands of a Government which was able at any time to have dealt with him as it chose, none will deny; that a farce, in which Johnson, who is afraid of his own life, and Underwood, who dreads a lunatic asylum, are playing shystering and crazy parts, will not be disputed.

My candid opinion is that Jefferson Davis will die a natural death. He was a rebel by choice; Mr. Johnson is one by accident.

ABOUT THE NEGROES.

Davis said they were getting educated, and in the United States were far in advance of the Liberians. Accepting their reported progress as a fact, he thought the future argued well. I don't think he has any superior love for the negro, and, without looking into a man's heart, am of opinion that, at present, he hasn't much hatred towards them. I am more convinced of this from the fact that he told me he was in correspondence with one of his former slaves, now cultivating a plantation in Mississippi on his own account, with no one to molest or make him afraid.

COPPERHEADS.

If the conservatives of the North knew in what utter contempt they were held by the late leading Rebels here, or if there could be conveyed to the spurious Democrats of the country a feeling in which more manly traitors than themselves were held by those who had participated in the Rebellion, I am not without hope that they would "dry up." As little stock is being taken by Rebels here, of Copperheads at home, as that by the great Union party of the United States in Mr. Johnson.

SURRATT'S CASE

I made mention of to Mr. Davis. He ignored any connection of Southern men with either the proposed abduction or assassination of Mr. Lincoln. He said he would have been gratified if the evidence of General Ed. Lee had been admitted, and the despatches to him while in Canada made public, as it would have shown plainly that Surratt's mission had nothing to do with the assassination. This is Davis' statement, and you can take it, as well as everything else he said, for what it is worth.

THE CULTURE OF COTTON

on the alluvial lands of the South he regards as well-nigh done away with, and expresses himself that the most of these lands, on account of defective leveeage, will revert into forests. In addition, he stated that in a few years there would be no excess of cotton raised; that the supply would be mainly for family use (none for export), as was the case, and is yet, in Florida and Texas.

CONCLUSION.

Now that I have recited this much of an interview, which I said was not prompted out of idle curiosity, I leave it for the idle curiosity of those who may read it. There is much that I am restrained from writing which, I think, would do good. Those from whom I received it think differently.

During the approaching Presidential canvass, however, some matters, although reported by Rebels, will be brought to light, which true or false, will startle the country.—*Missouri Democrat.*

THE YELLOW FEVER.

Important Cure Discovered in the West Indies by an English Physician.

Considerable attention is paid by the press of the West Indies to a cure recently adopted by a physician in Jamaica, Dr. Alexander Fiddes, F. R. C. S. E. It has run the rounds of the Spanish English, French, and Danish journals, and everywhere meets with the highest encomiums. Several of the Governments interested in the West Indies have set apart hospital buildings for the special treatment of yellow fever under Dr. Fiddes' process. As that dread disease is making considerable ravages in the southern part of the United States, we give the following account of the treatment:—

Calomel, quinine, and all other medicines are set aside, as being not only useless, but positively injurious; the only medicine recommended is a full dose of castor oil at the beginning of the disease. The remedy of Dr. Fiddes then consists in the internal administration of sulphurous acid, combined with the external application of iced sheets around the body when the skin is hot and dry, or with an occasional vapor bath when the skin is dry without being very hot. The sulphurous acid is not given in its pure form, but combined with an alkaline base, such as the bi-sulphate of soda, the sulphite of magnesia or potash, or of ammonia, of which the former preparation is probably the best, being tasteless and not likely to offend the stomach. The dose is twenty grains every two or three hours, in a glass of water.

The use of sulphurous acid and the application of the wet sheets or vapor bath are indicated as much by the dictates of theory as by the lessons of experience. The first is a preventive against fermentation of the blood; the two latter are potent agencies for withdrawing poisonous matter from the body without weakening the vital powers.

Since Professor Poli, of Milan, instituted his elaborate series of experiments to test the efficacy of sulphurous acid in arresting fermentation in the blood of animals, and since Dr. De Ricci, of Dublin, and Professor Burgrave, of Ghent, repeated the same, the therapeutical power of this medicine has been well known to the medical profession. But Dr. Fiddes is entitled to the credit of having introduced it as a remedy for yellow fever and several other diseases of the zymotic family. There seems to be no doubt of the efficacy of this new treatment, and Dr. Fiddes will have the credit of having, in a great measure, relieved the West Indies of the dread which Europeans have in settling in them, besides preventing much suffering and untimely death; and it is but natural to hope he will reap some substantial benefit from a discovery he has so generously made public through the West India press.

Santa Anna to be Tried.

Advices from Vera Cruz announce the arrival of Santa Anna at that port, on board of the Mexican brig Juarez. He was to remain on board of the vessel, subject to further orders from the supreme Government. The following order for his trial has been issued:—

"SECRETARY'S OFFICE OF STATE, WAR AND NAVY BUREAU.—First section: By your despatch dated the 11th instant, the President has been informed of the report of the Governor and Military Commandant of Campeachy, to the effect that General Santa Anna and Don G. Vidal y Rivas, were prisoners in that town. The President orders me to say that you should notify to said Governor to arraign General Santa Anna in accordance with the law of 25th January, 1862. According to an article of said law the personal identification of the prisoner would be ample, without any other formality, in order to proceed against him: nevertheless, the President, in the free exercise of authorization, proposes to allow the prisoner the benefit of legal defense.

"With respect to the other prisoner, Don G. Vidal y Rivas, the President orders that he be kept in close confinement till otherwise should be determined.

"MEJIA.

"Chacultepec, July 14, 1867.

"To the Commanding-General-in-Chief of the Army of the East in Mexico."

A reward of $10,000 having been offered for the capture of General Marquez, he was taken prisoner at the hacienda Paredons.

The Springfield Case.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., August 15.—Dr. William H. White, the alleged abortionist, waived an examination before the Police Court to-day, and being unable to obtain $8000 bail was sent back to jail to await his trial by a higher Court in December. The evidence obtained against him in secret inquest is remarkably direct and circumstantial.

Brownlow on the Franchise Law.

NASHVILLE, August 15.—Governor Brownlow, in a letter, the publication of which he has authorized, denies explicitly that he made any statement in Knoxville favoring enfranchisement of Rebels. He says he is more than ever convinced of the justice of the Franchise law.

Rain Storm in Virginia.

RICHMOND, August 15.—There has been a heavy and uninterrupted down-pouring of rain the whole of this day, and formidable freshets are anticipated in the James river. Accounts from all parts of the State indicate a universal rain storm.

A HANDSOME INCOME.—One of the French papers calculates the income of a Marshal of France, who is also a Minister. As a Marshal he gets 40,000 francs; as a Minister, 100,000 francs; as a Senator, 30,000 francs; as a grand officer of the crown, 40,000 francs; as Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor, 3000 francs; total, 221,000 francs per annum, or upwards of $44,000.

SECOND EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, August 16.

Damage from the Rain.

The recent heavy rain has done much damage to property in the neighborhood of Washington. The Baltimore morning train of cars failed to arrive, owing to the washing away of a culvert.

Treasury Agent to Sitka.

The Treasury Department has prepared instructions relative to customs collections for the Government, for William S. Dodge, who has been appointed a special agent of the Treasury and Collector at Sitka. He will sail on the 21st inst., from New York, in the same vessel with General Rousseau.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Great Deluge—Immense Destruction of Property.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, August 16.—The storm continued incessantly all last night, and until seven this morning, the rain falling in perfect torrents. Jones' Falls rose higher than was ever before known, overflowing embankments and flooding several contiguous streets, in some of which (Holliday, Marsh, and Market), and at the Fish Market, small boats could sail. Immense damage has been done by the filling of cellars and washing away of stores. Boats are sailing on Falls Point. In some portions of Pratt and Eighth and South streets, near the wharf, there was considerable overflowing and damage done, and also at Centre Market and Marsh Market. From all directions accounts of the flood are terrific.

Some culverts have been washed away on the Northern Central Railway, interrupting trains. Gwinn's Falls, the Patapsco, and other streams are unprecedently high, and much damage has been done along their banks. Such a storm was never before experienced. Rain fell almost uninterruptedly for forty-eight hours, and it is still cloudy.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

BALTIMORE, August 16.—No trains nor mails have arrived here this morning from any quarter, owing to the storm and floods. Culverts and small bridges have been swept away on the Northern Central, Western Maryland, Baltimore and Ohio, and also on the Washington Branch, and on the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Road.

The storm was severe everywhere as far as heard from on the Potomac and Susquehanna rivers, and they are very high.

CALIFORNIA POLITICS.

Letter from General Bidwell.

At a Union meeting held in Napa on Saturday evening, July 20, the following letter was received from General Bidwell:—

CHICO, July 18.—Major William Governeur Morris—My Dear Sir:—Your favor is at hand. To me it is no matter of surprise to learn that you are in the field an active supporter of the Union cause. Your ardent nature will always carry you where the battle rages fiercest. The issues upon national questions are always clear and well defined, and scarcely less important than they were during the slaveholders' war. It must be evident to every impartial mind that in this State there can be but two parties during the pending campaign, unless we are ready to surrender our cause, with all its consequences, into the hands of the so-called Democratic party. The only hope of the Rebellion in its dying struggle against freedom in 1864. As for myself, I am not prepared to welcome such a result. Can any loyal man for a moment hesitate where to go? If he does, let him but hear one Democratic speech and he will be radically cured. In this case he is indeed hopeless. The Copperhead candidates sing the same old songs that cheered on the pro-slavery Rebellion, abusing Wade, and Sumner, and Thad. Stevens for being Abolitionists, and quoting the Crittenden resolution of 1861 as to the objects of the war. And this is all, except their futile opposition and wailings against the reconstruction measures of Congress—futile, I say, because they might as well undertake to repeal the army of the United States, or prevent General Grant from being the next President, as to oppose them, for they are upheld by the national will. The fact is, the Copperhead party is almost as much out of date in their political tests and teachings as Noah's Ark. They are entirely behind this progressive age of freedom, and must and will be defeated in this State. I plant myself unequivocally with the loyal masses. They must present a united front to defeat this misnamed Democratic party; and I say it to my friends everywhere, this is our only hope. I have the honor to remain, in haste, very truly yours,

J. BIDWELL.

SCIENTIFIC WAGGERY.—Professor Agassiz, after a prolonged study of the vertebral column of fishes, has come to the astounding conclusion that "men, like other animals, have tails." Of course, the little fact that these appendages are not visible, either to the naked eye or under the microscope, has no weight in refuting the assumption. Science needs no support from sense or the senses. It is melancholy, however, to think that man, with all his boasted civilization and culture, is inferior to the dog in one regard—he has not sufficient control over his tail to wag it, no matter how joyous his sensations may be. And he is equally unlucky in the Dundreary hypothesis, for the newly discovered human tail is not sufficiently developed to allow *it* to wag *him*. So things look exceedingly blue in all directions.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, August 16, 1867.

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government bonds continue in steady demand. July, 1865, 5-20s, sold at 108¾. 102¾ was bid for 10-40s; 111¾ for 6s of 1881; 107¼@107¾ for June and August 7·30s; 109¾ for 1864 5-20s; and 110 for 1865 5-20s. City loans were also in steady demand; the new issue sold at 101½, a slight advance.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Philadelphia and Erie sold at 28¾@29, an advance of ¼; Camden and Amboy at 127¾@128, no change; and Pennsylvania Railroad at 53½, no change; 28 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 52½ for Reading; 57 for Minehill; 40 for Elmira preferred; 28½ for Catawissa preferred; 53 for Philadelphia and Baltimore; and 43½ for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 19¼ was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 28½ for Spruce and Pine; 46 for Chestnut and Walnut; 66 for West Philadelphia; 13 for Hestonville; 30 for Green and Coates; 25 for Girard College; and 35 for Union.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 107 was bid for Seventh National; 165 for Philadelphia; 141 for Farmers' and Mechanics; 100 for Northern Liberties; 58 for Penn Township; 59½ for Girard; 95 for Western; 37 for Manufacturers'; 110 for Tradesmen's; 76 for City; 44 for Consolidation; and 62½ for Commonwealth.

Canal shares were unchanged. Morris Canal preferred sold at 111; 46 was bid for Lehigh Navigation; and 15 for Susquehanna Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 140½; 11 A. M., 140½; 12 M., 140½; 1 P. M., 140¾.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—

"Money continues easy, and it is with difficulty that banks find use for their balances at 6@6 per cent., stock houses borrowing on mixed collaterals at 6@6 per cent. In commercial paper no change. There is a steady demand for currency from the interior, and at the same time a large amount of compound notes coming from the country for redemption. The 7.30s are also coming here for conversion in considerable amounts. The deposits of the city banks, from several causes, are expected at the next statement to show an increase of magnitude and great strength in legal-tenders in the next two statements. From September onward affairs will naturally change, and during the remainder of the year the banks will be able to maintain the legal reserves upon a much smaller movement than the present."

—The St. Louis *Republican* of the 12th inst. says:—

"The volume of business is still below general expectation, and notwithstanding active operations during the early part of the week in flour, wheat, and corn, and a decided recovery in provisions within the past two days, we cannot resist the conclusion that general trade has been dull, and the average of prices has scarcely been preserved. In merchandise departments there has been very little doing, and as the accounts from the country, of its unwillingness to buy, and of the marked indisposition of farmers to sell their grain, except at about the average of $2 for fall wheat on their farms, are not calculated to sustain those who have been expecting an active resumption of business upon the harvesting of the summer crops, there has been less disposition among merchants to relinquish than we have noticed at any corresponding period since the disruption of trade at the beginning of the war."

—The Milwaukee money market of Monday is quoted as follows:—

"The Money market has been very easy during the week, the banks readily discounting all good short paper at 10 per cent. The offerings in the street have been very light; the quotation for money outside of bank is 15 per cent. A fair amount of demand loans has been placed on Governments at 7 per cent."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 5-20s '65, July,cp	108¾	10 sh Morris C Pf	111
$100 City 6s, New	101½	15 do	111
$200 do. New	101¾	1 sh Cam & Am	127¾
$5,000 Pa 6s, 1 series	102¾	9 do	128
$2000 Pa 6s, 3 series c	103¾	2 do	128
$2000 do c	103¾	24 sh Penna R	53½
$200 do c	103¾	8 do	53¾
$23400 do	103¾	20 do	53¾
$4000 Pa cp 5s	98	100 sh Phil & E	30. 28¾
$5000 do	98	100 do	28¾
2 sh Phila & Tr	125		

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111¼@111¾; old 5-20s, 113¼@113¾; 5-20s, 1864, 109½@110; do., 1865, 110¼@110½; do., July, 1865, 108¾@108¾; do., 1867, 108¼@108¾; 10-40s, 102¾@102¾; 7·30s, Aug., 107¼@107½; do., June, 107¼@107½; do., July, 107¼@107¾. Gold, 140¼@140¾.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, 111¼@111¾; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 113¼@113¾; do., 1864, 109¾@110; do., 1865, 110¼@110½; do. new, 108¼@108¾; 5s, 10-40s, 102¾@102½; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 107¼@107¾; do., 2d series, 107¼@107½; 3d series, 107¼@107½; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 117¾.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111¼@111¾; do. 1862, 113¼@113½; do., 1864, 109¾@110; do., 1865, 110¼@110½; do., 1865, new, 108¼@108½; do., 1867, new, 108¼@108½; do. 5s, 10-40s, 102¾@102½; do. 7·30s, Aug., 107¼@107½; do., June, 107¼@107½; do., July, 107½@107¾; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do., August, 1864, 119·40; do., October, 1864, 118¾@118½; do., December, 1864, 117¼@117½; do., May, 1865, 116¼@117¼; do., Aug. 1865, 115¾@116¼; do., September, 1865, 115¾@115¾, do. October, 1865, 114¼@115¼; Gold, 140¼@140¾. Silver, 133½@135.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, August 16.—The Flour Market, although a shade better, is excessively dull, and prices of low grades are entirely nominal. The home trade purchase only of choice old and fresh ground Flour, which are in small supply. Sales of 900 bushels, including superfine at $7 75@8·25; old stock and fresh ground extra at $8·25@10·50; Northwestern extra family at $10@11·50; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at $10@12·50; and new Wheat do. do. and fancy at $11·50@12·50. Rye Flour ranges from $7·75 to $8·25. No change to notice in Corn Meal.

There is a firm feeling in the Wheat Market, and a steady demand from the

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

General Grant and Congress.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The *Times*, which is now one of the most conservative-radical, Copperhead-Republican, Democratic papers we have, and manages to oppose and support all men and measures with marvellous consistency, says of General Grant's acceptance of the War Office:—

"Through many channels it will be asserted that General Grant's compliance with the call indicates his approval of Mr. Stanton's removal, and consequently of the policy which exacts that proceeding. On this head fortunately there is no room for misrepresentation. General Grant has not allowed his habitual reticence *to leave the country in doubt* as to his position on the great occasion of difference between Congress and the Executive. *He supports the plan of Congress*, and is in favor of its prompt and vigorous enforcement. The Copperhead counsellors of Mr. Johnson will derive no succor from General Grant."

Here are certain statements of fact which we challenge in the kindest spirit:—

I. When has General Grant ever departed from what is called "his habitual reticence" to sustain Congress, or in any way to criticize the President?

II. When the President began his attack upon the policy of Congress, did he not send General Grant down South to make a report which could be used to neutralize the effect of the exhaustive and able report of General Schurz? Was not the report of General Grant effectively used against the policy of Congress?

III. Did not President Johnson state in a letter recently printed in these columns, and written by a trustworthy gentleman, that he had never doubted that General Grant was a supporter of his policy?

IV. In the very crisis of the Presidential struggle with Congress, did not Grant accompany the President on his electioneering trip? Some of his apologists have said, whisperingly, he did it by official command. Has anybody ever seen the order? If the order compelled him to make the trip, did it also compel him to visit the White House and stand at the side of the President while he cried over the Philadelphia Convention?

V. And now, when Mr. Stanton, rightly construing a law of Congress to mean that his office is not in the hands of the President, distinctly states that he will make an issue with the President and fall back upon Congress, do we not see General Grant step in, "accept" the office, and by this "acceptance" so completely disarm Mr. Stanton that he retires? Does not every reasonable person know that had General Grant declined the appointment—which being a civil office, he had a right to decline—the President would not have succeeded in removing the War Secretary? Is it not well understood that General Grant is keeping warm this place until some conservative may be found to take it?

—We are not complaining of General Grant. He has a right to his opinions. He may honestly sustain the President just as other people honestly oppose him. It is a difference of opinion which does not in the least detract from his renown as a soldier nor from his patriotism and fidelity as a citizen. But we do most decidedly object to the attempt of the *Times* to make him a radical when there is no written or spoken word that we have ever seen or heard to justify the assertion, and while all his acts, and the acts of his loudest friends, lead to a contrary inference. The friends of Grant are not so dishonest. The *Herald*, until last week extremely radical, hoists the name of Grant as President, with Lee of Virginia as Vice-President, and is now furious in its assaults upon Congress and its howls over what it pleasantly calls "nigger supremacy" in the South. This we understand. It is logical. The *Herald* is probably as well informed as the *Times*, and it openly claims General Grant as its ally. The *World* writes a long article to show that, in entering the War Office, General Grant "acted of his own free choice, and was not coerced by the compulsive stringency of military discipline." Grant himself notified Stanton of his "acceptance." The word is plain enough to all men.

As we have said, we are not blaming General Grant. We are really defending him. If he means to be considered a supporter of Congress, he is great enough, and frank enough, and he has ink and paper enough to make that support apparent. We are bound to consider him not a supporter until better informed. We shall be happy to find we are mistaken, but we do not want to be cheated by the *Times*, nor to assent to the proposition that two and two make five when we know they make four. If General Grant thinks enough of the votes of the radicals to permit his friends to support him as a radical candidate, he will certainly pay us the compliment of telling us what we are to vote for. We honor him enough to feel that if he comes upon our platform he means to stay there and to abide by it faithfully. His New York friends are not upon that platform. They are as far away as they were last summer when they arranged the Philadelphia Convention. It is suspicious that the men who arranged that Convention are now the busiest in "arranging" Grant. The *Times* and the *Post* are as loud now as they were then, and they follow the same tactics. They claimed to be Republican, to act in the interest of the Republican party, and above all to represent the majority of that party as distinct from a fragment of seditious radicals. Their Philadelphia Convention was a success, the party was a success, the address was a success, the resolutions were wonderfully successful, the tears of Johnson were the most successful demonstration in history, if we except a kiss once bestowed by a conservative apostle; but when the election came, the fragment of radicals swept the country, and these successful and ambitious partisans were glad enough to be allowed to return to line without being shot as deserters. Shakespeare tells us that treason is but trusted like the fox; and so we trust these people. They are inherently treacherous, bad, anti-Republican. They tried to destroy us last year by the patronage and strength of Andrew Johnston's administration. They are trying the same game now with the dazzling and illustrious name of Grant. We bow before that name so far as it represents valor and patriotism, skill in the field, moderation in council, and genius triumphant in war. A year or two since we bowed to the name of Andrew Johnson as the representative of self-denying loyalty, war against treason, and clamorous devotion to radicalism. But far above these names, as high as the stars, and to us guiding stars, we see certain principles, whose life is eternal, and whose success is more important to this people than that of mere men. We follow them, and whoever carries our banner must lead the way. All considerations of availability, of personal reward, of pleasing this interest or that, are temptations to desert, and mean mischief. We sustain no man whose record is not as clear as the sun. We follow no leader who does not tell us which way he intends to travel. Above all things, we have as a party been too terribly juggled to run the risk again.

Therefore we challenge the statement of the *Times* that General Grant supports Congress, and demand the evidence.

The Tables Turned—Who the Conover Conspirators Really Are.

From the N. Y. Times.

The effort recently attempted in the interest of the President, to crush the radical advocates of impeachment, and divert attention from the crusade he has inaugurated against the promoters of reconstruction, has proved worse than a failure. The ridiculous aspect of the affair became apparent when the garbled nature of the statement prepared by the Assistant Attorney-General was brought to light. The point of that statement was, that radical members of Congress were in intimate relations with the convicted perjurer, Conover, whom it was alleged they proposed to use against the President. That was the story sent to the country under the direct sanction of Mr. Johnson. Few, probably, attached credence to unsupported assertions on such a subject from such a source. The dishonesty of the document was realized when it became known that while concocting charges against opponents of the President, other documents on file in the offices of the Government implicating certain of his Democratic friends in a movement to obtain the pardon of Conover, had been passed over. The exposure not only convicted the Assistant Attorney-General of gross unfairness in the compilation of what purported to be a semi-official statement, but fixed upon Messrs. Rogers, Radford, Niblack, Eldridge, Le Blond, Latham, notable Democrats, the odium originally intended for Messrs. Ashley and Butler.

The matter has not ended here. The motive of Mr. Rodgers and his Democratic associates in seeking the pardon of Conover was more than suspected to be a desire to strengthen a movement then and still in progress for obtaining the removal of Judge Holt from his position as chief of the Bureau of Military Justice. Next to Mr. Stanton, Judge Holt enjoys the distinction of being the man best hated by the enemies of the Union; and Conover was relied upon as a witness available for damaging Judge Holt's official character, and justifying the President in taking the Bureau into his own care. That done, certain records involving the loyal standing of prominent Democrats would pass under the control of some one less likely to be troublesome than Judge Holt.

Much is done towards revealing the history and mystery of this movement by the series of extraordinary affidavits which we published yesterday. We commend them to the careful study of all who would comprehend the infamy of intrigues, promoted by supporters of the President, with the four-fold purpose of serving him, damaging Judge Holt, helping Jeff. Davis, and securing the pardon of Conover. It will be seen that Messrs. Ben. Wood and Roger A. Pryor, in active conjunction with Conover, last summer undertook the manufacture of affidavits designed to fasten upon Judge Holt the charge of suborning witnesses. Individuals were asked, for pecuniary considerations, to commit perjury for the furtherance of these ends. They were hired, or were invited to become hired, to state on oath a succession of acknowledged lies, on the ground that by perjury alone could the Bureau of Military Justice be overcome. With these hired perjurers as witnesses, Messrs. Wood and Pryor, acting apparently for others as well as for themselves, proposed to beat down Judge Holt and hasten the liberation of Jeff. Davis and the pardon of Conover. In one instance, money was paid and received in this connection; in other instances, for reasons assigned, the overtures failed. But the essential fact of the conspiracy, with false swearing as it weapon, is apparently placed beyond dispute by the affidavits now published. Others of a similar character are on record in more than one department of the Government. These are enough, however, to explain the reckless criminality with which war is waged upon prominent officers of the Government whose bnbending loyalty has marked them out for attack and removal. Had the plot now exposed succeeded, Judge Holt would have been suspended, on pretexts acquired by perjury.

The American Fleet in Chinese Waters—Avenging National Insults.

From the N. Y. Times.

There is always difficulty in dealing with weak Governments, whether the issues involved are of a commercial or political character.

We have found this true in treating with the Nicaraguan Government; still oftener true in trying to keep the Mexican authorities to their word. We shall probably gain yet further experience, and perhaps experience of an equally unpleasant kind, in the East. We have thought ourselves exceedingly fortunate in former years that England and France had a monopoly of the business of declaring periodically a war against the Imperial or the Provincial authorities of China and Japan for a violation of solemn treaty obligations—for harboring pirates—and for permitting such subordinates as Commissioner Yeh (of famous renown) to insult their flags. It was possible in those days for us to hear with complacency of the stolidity of a Chinese Governor, who confounded the bombardment of some miserable fishing hamlet with a salute fired in his own honor, and who laughed at the expense to which the "foreign devils" had put themselves in the performance of the ceremony.

But this is now all changed, or certainly will be changed. When the exigencies of the war rendered it impossible for us to be represented by a naval force in the Chinese seas, we had the opportunity of seeing how readily that fact was taken advantage of to insult our flag. Now that we have a strong fleet in Chinese waters, we shall probably find use for it; or at least we ahall have as legitimate occasion for using it as ever France or England had.

The news from the East, by way of London, announces the commencement of a job the completion of which is very likely to lie in the remote future. Shanghae advices say that a portion of our squadron is at work off the Island of Formosa, that the authorities there refuse either satisfaction or apology for the murder of the crew of the barque Rover by the pirates that are harbored in the place. Two men-of-war are engaged—the Hartford and the Wyoming. The demand made by the officer in command, for the surrender of the murderers, appears to have been treated with contempt. On the appearance of the attacking force, the people of the island put themselves in attitude of defense. As a preliminary to the fight the shore was shelled for a considerable distance.

Subsequently a landing was effected, and a fight ensued, said to have been of five hours duration. Our men fought well, and fought evidently under the disadvantage of extreme and overpowering heat. One officer, Lieutenant Slidell Mackenzie, was shot, and died of his wounds, and at night the remnants of the force was withdrawn. The success of the operation is not very clearly established, although the necessity for the demonstration is not likely to be questioned. The trouble is that piracy in Chinese waters is winked at, if not directly encouraged, by the local authorities both on the islands and on the mainland. There is never any responsibility admitted for whatever crimes are committed, and it will take time to remedy this, even if our fleet should be quadrupled to-morrow.

The advantage of making a hostile demonstration such as this Formosa affair lies chiefly, if not exclusively, in the fact, that it conveys to the more responsible of the Chinese and Japanese authorities the only sort of intimation they are likely, for some time at least, to understand, that we do not mean to be trifled with in the matter of harboring pirates, or anything else. Our commerce with the East is growing at a pace which demands all the protection that can be afforded to it. The cost will not be a trifle. But it must be borne, or we must be content to step back and take a second commercial position. Gradually, as regular intercourse is opened up by our great Pacific mail line, we shall be able to measure the nature of the risks to which our commerce may be subjected. We shall know whether the enforcement of treaty obligations will involve us in any other than the ordinary expenditures of maintaining conventions elsewhere. There seems to be a fair chance for a fair commercial reciprocity with both Japan and China. With the Japanese authorities we have already made as much progress, conjointly with England, France, and the Government of the Netherlands, as we could have reasonably anticipated. But we have to be prepared for an occasional warlike demonstration like that reported from Formosa.

Irregularities in the Treasury Department.

From the N. Y. Herald.

We have had in our hands for several days astounding statements of gross irregularities, to use the mildest term, in the Treasury Department, as well as various extracts from evidence confirmatory of these, which has been suppressed. These statements and extracts are of such a character that we have hesitated to publish them, though we fear there is too much reason to believe they are true in whole or part. It appears that some of these irregularities and believed deficiencies in the Treasury have existed for some time. It is reported that Mr. Chase left the Department in a very unsatisfactory conditton; that Mr. Fessenden, his successor, made investigations and took testimony as to the reported deficiencies and frauds, and that investigations have been made since. All this evidence has been suppressed. What has become of it? Why was it covered up so silently and mysteriously? It is asserted, and documents before us go to show, that the amount involved in these irregularities swells up to the enormous sum of several hundred millions.

One portion of the evidence shows between two and three hundred millions, and another over fifty millions; and it is believed these sums fall far short of the total amount. This is a part of the secret history of the Treasury Department during the last few years; but it has been made known lately that the frauds upon the Government in whisky, petroleum, and tobacco fall little short of a hundred millions. This is an alarming state of things. Why does not the President look into these matters and bring out the evidence? Why does not Mr. McCulloch, who is a member of the Church, a saint, a great financier, and in favor of resuming specie payment, probe these frauds to the bottom, and spread the facts before the public? We fear there is too much truth in the startling extracts of suppressed evidence to which we have referred. Let us have more light. The bondholders will be nervous and the people will not be satisfied until we know the facts.

Ths Issue of the Day—Are we to be Governed by a Negro Balance of Power?

From the N. Y. Herald.

The unprofitable conflict between the President and Congress has at last brought before the American people one of the most extraordinary and momentous issues ever presented as a governmental measure in any country since the Goddess of Reason was set up in Paris in the place of the Christian religion. This issue is presented in the radical programme of Southern reconstruction, and it is simply this—shall the country be governed hereafter at Washington through a negro political balance of power? For seventy years with a lucid interval here and there, we were governed by an impious and insolent Southern oligarchy of three hundred thousand negro slaveholders. Finding, at length, that their balance of power had slipped through their fingers, those three hundred thousand slaveholders plunged the late so-called Confederate States headlong into a bloody rebellion, from which they emerged, after four years of tenacious and desperate fighting, utterly shorn of slavery and all its political advantages. This old Southern oligarchy has thus ceased to exist, and the places which knew it shall know it no more forever. But here the question arises, Is the great North prepared for another Southern balance of power, which it is proposed shall be given to five hundred thousand negro voters, just released from the moral darkness and degradations of Southern slavery?

This is the great issue of the day; and how are we to meet it? After General Grant, at the head of eleven hundred and fifty thousand Union soldiers in the field, had given the decisive blow to the Slaveholders' Rebellion at Appomattox Court House, the work of Southern reconstruction might have been satisfactorily accomplished within six months had our Federal authorities, President and Congress, been governed by purely patriotic considerations. But with the collapse of the Rebellion Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, through Abraham Lincoln's assassination, became President of the United States; and unfortunately, from the very first day of his promotion, Mr. Johnson proved himself unequal and fearfully incompetent to grasp the duties and the advantages of his position. Otherwise, his first act after taking his oath of office would have been a proclamation calling Congress together. This done, an agreement between President and Congress, with the meeting of the two Houses, upon a plan of Southern reconstruction and restoration, including a qualified negro suffrage, would have been easy and it would have been conclusive.

But, unduly inflated with foolish notions of his own wisdom and capabilities, Mr. Johnson began by assuming the functions of the law-making power, and so with the first regular meeting of Congress after his promotion to the White House the curtain was lifted on the old conflict between King and Parliament revived, with all our modern improvements. So far in this conflict Mr. Johnson has been baffled and beated from point to point, until his policy has been reduced to the issue between a rigid and a liberal execution of the laws of Congress—"only this and nothing more." He wants a liberal application of the laws; and to this end his late Secretary of War has been suspended, and we have been given to understand that some other Cabinet changes and the removal of several, if not all, of the five military commanders in the South will probably follow, and before the lapse of many days. But what will this signify? At first we were inclined to the opinion that the radical programme might in this way be flanked and upset; but on looking a little deeper into the difficulty, we find that it can be reached only by the people through Congress. The difficulty really lies in this reconstruction programme of Congress, the inevitable tendencies of which are to negro supremacy in the ten Southern States concerned, and to a negro balance of power in our national affairs.

In this reconstruction programme the Republican party, as represented by Congress, has been faithless to its professions and its pledges, and it has betrayed the confidence and disappointed the just expectations of the loyal States. No such dangerous and desperate party experiment as this of Southern reconstruction on the basis of Southern negro supremacy was ever demanded by the popular voice of the North, before or since the surrender of Lee. But unless these existing reconstruction laws of Congress are reached through Congress itself, we fear that the President cannot divert them from negro supremacy without bringing upon himself the fate of Stanton. What we want, then, is such a pressure from the people of the North upon Congress, in our coming fall elections, as will compel the two Houses to reconstruct their measures of reconstruction, so far, at least, as to give the Southern whites fair play, as against the blacks, in this important business of rebuilding the political and social State institutions of these ten excluded Southern States. Surely, at least upon this issue of the supremacy of negro minorities over white majorities in the South, the public pulse may be effectively touched in the North, and upon this question even the present radical Congress may, through our approaching fall elections.

Negro Government in the South.

From the N. Y. World.

The fact that many even of the whites who would be permitted do not register, while the blacks all register and are all radicals, determines in advance the character of the reconstructed State Governments. They will be completely under the control of the negroes. Whether their officers are black or white will make little difference, since they will be answerable to black constituencies; but probably the greater portion of them will be black. That such governments will run into great abuses is as certain as it is that they will be formed; and their abuses will inevitably lead to a great political reaction.

The natural disgust of the proscribed whites at upstart negro domination would prevent the success of such governments, even if they perpetrated no bad legislation. It is not in human nature that the white population of the South should patiently submit to be governed by their former slaves, even if the freedmen could govern well. Negro equality would be distasteful enough; but negro superiority will not be tolerated except by compulsion. The impossibility of the negroes governing well does not result merely from the pride of race, or prejudice of race, which will cause their ascendancy to be detested, but also from the relative situation of the two races in respect to the property of the South.

When the Government, that is, the taxing power, represents the poverty of the community, and not its property, there will be a constant tendency to rob property of its rights. As taxes will not be felt by the negroes who impose them, they will be voted liberally; and as the property-holders will not be represented, they will have no power to call reckless and wasteful legislators to account. Heavy taxation and a full treasury leads naturally to squandering prodigality; and surely the negroes have had no training which will preserve them from the corruption into which white rulers so easily fall when beset by temptation and opportunity. It is probable, therefore, that the negro governments, being under none of the restraints exerted by tax-paying constituencies, will be among the most wasteful and corrupt that ever existed. This will not result from the fact that the rulers are negroes, but from the fact that they are men. No race of men could be trusted under similar circumstances. When the government which lays taxes is not elected by nor responsible to that part of the community which pays taxes, those who tax will be corrupt, and they who are taxed will be oppressed. It would not be otherwise if both belonged to the same race; and the evil will probably be aggravated by the insolent contempt of the negroes for those whom they lately served as slaves, but now govern as rulers.

As the negroes will have full power to rob and oppress their late masters under the forms of law, it is easy to foresee the pretexts under which their extortions will be practised. The predominant idea of negro legislation in the South will be, that the property of the South has been created by uncompensated negro labor, and belongs of right to those by whose sweat it was produced. The negroes will universally entertain this idea, and will urge it in justification of every attempt to perpetrate robbery under the name of taxation. The negroes will not only exercise all the powers and shirk all the burdens of government, but they will make extravagant expenditures for their schools, their churches, their hospitals, and for all kinds of charitable institutions: and they will moreover change the tenure of real estate so as to render it worthless to its white owners, and make it the easy prey of negro rapacity.

That things will take this course is as certain as it is that there is human nature in man. And equally certain it is, that this kind of oppression will provoke resistance and retaliation, and that nothing but military intimidation can prevent the outbreak of a bloody and exterminating war of races.

The Last Fantastic Trick.

From the N. Y. Independent.

The political situation is interesting. Any conjuncture of affairs which revives the hope of the President's impeachment is welcome. The suspension of Mr. Stanton and the removal of General Sheridan are two contingencies which we have great hope will prove sufficient to incite an easy-going and amiable Congress to the stern duty of deposing the traitor of the White House.

The American people and their representatives in Congress sometimes do a great public act from the highest motives; but not often—certainly not always. All the great measures of liberty which have made illustrious our political history of the last few years were prompted more by time-serving expediency than by moral duty. The Rebellion was conquered not so much through the great virtue of the North as through the over-fiendishness of the South. The Federal cause needed to be goaded to victory by the plottings of Jefferson Davis; by the disaster of Bull Run; by the slaughter of Fort Pillow; and by the horrors of Andersonville. How wonderful is that constitution of affairs whereby the wrath of man is made to praise God!

So, now, to the maintenance of the public safety, the nation still needs a little further prolongation of that chief of its calamities, Andrew Johnson. Sweet are the uses of adversity! We still need Mr. Johnson in the Presidential chair for the purpose of educating the American Congress up to the high duty of impeaching him next December. A few more tricks, a little more treason, an added spice of satanic malice in the President, and the thing will be done! So we reutter Mrs. Browning's prayer, "Give more madness, Lord!"

The impeachment ought to have been accomplished long ago. The President has held his office a year too long already. Shall he be permitted to hold it to the end of his term? From the time of the first plain proof of his surrender to the Rebels, we have demanded, and shall continue to demand, that this Aaron Burr, this Benedict Arnold, this Andrew Johnson shall be put out of the way of injuring a Government which he first disgraced, then betrayed, and would willingly destroy.

The most hopeful sign of the times now on everybody's lips is that if the President uses the bowstring upon Mr. Stanton and General Sheridan, he shall himself be strangled with it. But was not the President's measure of iniquity long ago full, pressed down, and shaken together? Must the great renegade add new outrages to the old in order to earn his title to decapitation? What has heretofore been and what is now the one and only obstacle to a peaceful and speedy reconstruction of the Union? Nothing under heaven but the treachery, malignity, and baseness of Andrew Johnson. He has been long the chief enemy of the republic. Why, then, is he suffered to remain its Chief Magistrate?

If anybody is to be removed, let it not be Mr. Stanton; let it not be General Sheridan; let it be Andrew Johnson!

Congress ought not to have adjourned, leaving the field clear for this brigand to carry on war against the Republic. Mr. Johnson is a bold, bad man, and needs to be watched—not only with eyes, but with votes, and with arms. It is only because he has so miserable a minority of accomplices that he has not already overthrown the Republic. We ask again for a general utterance of the popular voice in a spontaneous demand for the President's impeachment and deposition from office.

Old Rye Whiskies.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES

IN THE LAND IS NOW POSSESSED BY

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,

Nos. 218 and 220 SOUTH FRONT STREET,

WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE IN LOTS ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, IN BOND, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865,'66, and of this year, up to present date.

Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Ericsson Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouses, as parties may elect.

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

F. HOFFMANN, JR.,

NO. 825 ARCH STREET,

FURNISHING GOODS,

(Late G. A. Hoffman, formerly W. W. Knight,)

FINE SHIRTS AND WRAPPERS.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES

SILK, LAMBS' WOOL AND MERINO

8 8fmwsm UNDERCLOTHING.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"

5 27 rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

1 11 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

HOOP SKIRTS.

628 HOOP SKIRTS, 628

HOPKINS' "OWN MAKE."

PRICES REDUCED!!!

It affords us much pleasure to announce to our numerous patrons and the public, that in consequence of a slight decline in Hoop Skirt material together with our increased facilities for manufacturing, and a strict adherence to BUYING and SELLING for CASH, we are enabled to offer all our JUSTLY CELEBRATED HOOP SKIRTS at REDUCED PRICES. And our Skirts will always, as heretofore, be found in every respect more desirable, and really cheaper than any single or double spring Hoop Skirt in the market, while our assortment is unequalled.

Also, constantly receiving from New York and the Eastern States full lines of low priced Skirts, at very low prices; among which is a lot of Plain Skirts at the following rates:—15 springs, 55c.; 20 springs, 65c.; 25 springs, 75c.; 30 springs, 85c.; 35 springs, 95c.; and 40 springs, $1·00.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. Whole sale and retail, at the Philadelphia Hoop Skirt Emporium, No. 628 ARCH Street, below Seventh.

6 10 8m rp WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

GAS FIXTURES.

CALL AND BUY YOUR GAS FIXTURES from the manufacturers.

VANKIRK & MARSHALL,

No. 912 ARCH Street.

VANKIRK & MARSHALL, No. 912 ARCH Street, manufacture and keep all styles of Gas Fixtures and Chandeliers; also refinish old fixtures.

VANKIRK & MARSHALL HAVE A COMplete stock of Chandeliers, Brackets, Portable Stands, and Bronzes, at No. 912 ARCH Street.

VANKIRK & MARSHALL, No. 912 ARCH Street give especial attention to fitting up Churches, Public Halls, and Dwellings. PIPE RUN AT THE LOWEST RATES.

GOLD, GILT, AND ELECTRO SILVE plated Gas Fixtures, at VANKIRK & MARSHALL'S, No. 912 ARCH Street.

All work guaranteed to give satisfaction. None but first-class workmen employed. 8 12 3m w m 3m

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT

DEEP SAND-JOINT

HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES,

Also, Philegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus. For sale by

5 10 CHARLES WILLIAMS,

No. 1182 MARKET Street.

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1228 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 244 WALNUT Street. 7 14

LEGAL NOTICES.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—TO ALL CREDItors, Legatees, and other persons interested:—Notice is hereby given that the following named persons did, on the dates affixed to their names, file the accounts of their Administration to the estates of those persons deceased, and Guardians' and Trustees' accounts whose names are undermentioned, in the office of the Register for the Probate of Wills and Granting Letters of Administration, in and for the City and County of Philadelphia; and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court of said city and county for confirmation and allowance, on the third FRIDAY in August next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, at the County Court House in said city, 1867.

June 28, Joseph M. Fisher, Executor of ELIZA COPE, deceased.
" 28, Charles S. Briggs and Thomas C. Lott, Executors of GEORGE W. LOTT, deceased.
" 28, George W. Steever et al, Executors and Trustees of ROBERT S. JOHNSON, deceased.
" 29, Henry Maule and Joseph E. Kay, Executors of HANNAH D. KAY, deceased.
" 29, John B. Stevenson, Executor and Trustee of AUGUSTINE STEVENSON, Jr., deceased
July 2, Joseph Strock and Henry Kramer, Executors of CATHARINE FULMER, deceased.
" 5, Thomas Neilson and Constant Guillot, Executors of ROBERT NEILSON, deceased.
" 6, Francis B. Shunk and Isaac H. Dietrich, Executors of ISAAC SHUNK, deceased.
" 8, Edward Wartman and Thomas C. Jones, Guardians of MARY LYNCH, late MARY DRUM, late minors.
" 9, William L. Boyer, Executor of WILLIAM BOYER, deceased.
" 9, Caroline L. Glentz (late Scherer), Administratrix of JOHN SCHERER, deceased.
" 10, Ann Quinn, (late Bird), Administratrix of BRIDGET FEE, deceased.
" 10, Sarah H. Atherton, Guardian of JAMES LOGAN FISHER (late a minor).
" 10, Sarah H. Atherton, Guardian of MAUD FISHER (late a minor).
" 11, Samuel J. Roney, Guardian of WALTER ECKEL, a minor.
" 11, S. J. Garber et al., Executor of ANN GARBEL, deceased.
" 11, William Strong, Administrator of GARRICK MALLERY, deceased.
" 11, Catherine S. Wonderly, Executrix of EDMUND SHOTWELL, deceased.
" 11, Edward R. Shotwell and Joseph Scattergood, Executors of CATHERINE SHEPPARD, deceased.
" 12, Thomas T. Mason and William K. Hemphill, Executors of ALEXANDER H. JULIAN, deceased.
" 13, John R. Curtis, Administrator of ELIZABETH V. CURTIS, deceased.
" 13, Robert Thomas, Administrator of JACOB JONES, deceased.
" 13, C. Willing Littell, Executor of MARY L. WATTS, deceased.
" 13, James D. Ralston, Administrator of JAMES L. WILLIAMS, deceased.
" 13, John H. Campbell, Executor of JOSEPH S. MEDARA, deceased.
" 16, Rebecca W. and Joseph Bancroft, Executors of WILLIAM BANCROFT, deceased.
" 16, Arundius Tiers, Administrator of ARUNDIUS TIERS, Jr., deceased.
" 16, Joseph King, Administrator of CATHARINE WALSH, deceased.
" 17, Joseph N. Piersol, Administrator d. b. n. c. t. a. of WILLIAM P. DEWEES, deceased.
" 18, Alexander Janney, Administrator of LYDIA O. JANNEY, deceased.
" 20, John Clare, Jr., Administrator of WILLIAM CLARE, deceased.
" 20, James Campbell et al., Executors and Trustees of HUGH O'DONNELL, deceased.
" 20, John Riehle et al., Executors in account (as Trustees for M. McCOCK, ELIZABETH BROWN and SUSAN DILLER), under the will of WILLIAM RIEHLE, deceased.
" 22, George S. Schively, Administrator d. b. n. c. t. a. of ANN SCHIVELY, deceased.
" 22, George S. Shively, Administrator d. b. n. c. t. a. of JOHN SCHIVELY, deceased.
" 22, George S. Schively, Administrator d. b. n. c. t. a. of WILLIAM SCHIVELY, deceased.
" 22, George S. Schively, Trustee of JULYANN SCHIVELY, under the will of WILLIAM, JOHN, and ANN SCHIVELY, deceased.
" 22, George S. Schively, Executor of JULYANN SCHIVELY, deceased.
" 22, Sarah Crawford et al., Executors of SAMUEL H. CRAWFORD, deceased.
" 23, Edward K. Warner, Administrator d. b. n. c. t. a. of LYDIA PICKFORD, deceased.
" 23, Thomas Seabrook, Executor of HARRIET FULLARD, deceased.
" 23, Jacob Good, Executor of WILLIAM and JACOB RITTENHOUSE, deceased.
" 23, Eliza Carver and Stephen Parsons, Administrators of JOHN E. CARVER, deceased.
" 24, Robert Ewing, et al., Executors of JOHN V. COWELL, deceased.
" 24, Gideon and Naaman Keyser, Executors of SAMUEL KEYSER, deceased.
" 24, Daniel Carrigan, Administrator of JOHN McNABB, deceased.
" 24, Thomas H. Powers, Guardian of CAROLINE FARR, late a minor.
" 24, William G. Smith, Guardian of ANNA H. and ESTHER COLTRIN, late minors.
" 25, Stillwell S. Bishop, Executor of WILLIAM WATSON, deceased.
" 26, Joseph B. Andrews, Executor of REBECCA ANDREWS, deceased.
" 25, Ebenezer Maxwell, Executor of HUGH SMITH, deceased.
" 25, A. E. and Henry P. Borie, Trustees of ELIZA KEATING, deceased.
" 26, Frederick and Charlotte A. Brown, Executors of FREDERICK BROWN, deceased.
" 25, Deborah Holden, Administratrix of ELI HOLDEN, deceased.

7 26 fdt FREDERICK M. ADAMS, Register.

SALE OF

RAILROAD PROPERTY

AND FRANCHISES.

Notice hereby given that by virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, we will expose to sale at Public Auction,

AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE,

In the City of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania on the

15TH DAY OF OCTOBER,

A. D. 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, all and singular the RAILROADS AND RAILWAYS, LANDS, TRACKS, LINES, RAILS, CROSSTIES, CHAIRS, SPIKES, FROGS, SWITCHES, and other IRON, BRIDGES, WAYS and RIGHTS OF WAY, MATERIALS, HOUSES, BUILDINGS, SHOPS, PIERS, WHARVES, ERECTIONS, FENCES, WALLS, FIXTURES, DEPOTS, RIGHTS AND INTERESTS, and all and every other property and estate, real, personal, and mixed, of, belonging or appertaining to the RENO OIL CREEK AND PITHOLE RAILWAY COMPANY, and all the corporate rights, franchises, and privileges of, or belonging to the said Company, together with all and singular the Locomotives and other Engines, Tenders, Cars, Machinery, Tools, Materials, and Implements, as well as materials for constructing, repairing, replaining, using and operating said Railroad and Railway. All of which said property is situate in Venango County, in the State of Pennsylvania, and being the same property, rights, privileges, and franchises which said Company, by indenture of mortgage, dated the 23d day of May, A. D. 1866, and duly recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of Venango County aforesaid, in Mortgage Book No. 2, page 545, etc., on the 4th day of June, A. D. 1866, granted and conveyed to the undersigned John S. Sauzade, in trust, to secure certain bonds therein mentioned.

And which the said Company by indenture of mortgage, dated April 3, 1866, and duly recorded in the office of said Recorder of Deeds of Venango County, aforesaid, in Mortgage Book No. 2, page 474, etc., on the 9th day of April, A. D. 1866, granted and conveyed to Morris K. Jessup, and the undersigned William J. Barr, in trust to secure certain debts therein mentioned. This sale will be made under, and in pursuance of a decree entered by the said Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, on the 3d day of July, A. D. 1867, in a cause pending in equity in said court, upon a bill filed by the said John S. Sauzade, Trustee, against the said Company, and the said Morris K. Jessup and William J. Barr, defendants, praying, inter alia, for a decree of sale of the said mortgaged premises. The terms and conditions of sale will be as followes:—

First: The mortgaged premises will be sold in one parcel, and will be struck off to the highest and best bidder for cash.

Second. Five per cent. of the purchase money shall be paid to the undersigned at the time of the sale by the purchaser, and he must also sign the terms and conditions of sale, otherwise, the said premises will be immediately resold.

Third. The balance of the purchase money shall be paid to the undersigned, at the Banking House of Drexel & Co., No. 34 S. Third street, Philadelphia, within thirty days from and after the day of sale.

WILLIAM J. BARR, Trustee
JOHN S. SAUZADE, Trustee.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5, 1867.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers. 7 9 s4tuthm

THE LOST CHORD

BY ADELAIDE [illegible]

Seated one day at [illegible],
I was weary and ill [illegible];
And my fingers wandered [illegible]
Over the noisy keys.

I do not know what I was playing,
Or what I was dreaming then;
But I struck one chord of music
Like the sound of a great Amen.

It flooded the crimson twilight,
Like the close of an Angel's Psalm,
And it lay on my fevered spirit
With a touch of infinite calm.

It quieted pain and sorrow,
Like love overcoming strife;
It seemed the harmonious echo
From our discordant life.

It linked all perplexing meanings
Into one perfect peace,
And trembled away into silence
As if it were loth to cease.

I have sought, but seek it vainly
That one lost chord divine,
That came from the soul of the organ,
And entered into mine.

It may be that death's bright angel
Will speak in that chord again,
It may be that only in heaven
I shall hear that grand Amen.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

THE PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—At the recent meeting of the Committee of Councils to consider the question of the merger of the Warren and Franklin with the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, the following statement was presented by the Treasurer of the latter, showing its cost and financial condition at this time:—

The cost of the road, after deducting the earnings of each year, agreeably to the act of Assembly, February 19, 1862, was $17,869,732·84. This amount has been increased to date by amount expended for sidings, depots, shops, etc. . 106,099·84
Estimated interest on funded debt 325,000·00

$18 300,832 68
Earnings to July 1, 1867, . . 1,315,937·86

$17.984,894·82

By the contract with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company receives 30 per cent. of the gross earnings of the road, which receipts and their expenditures were submitted as follows:—

RECEIPTS.

In 1862	$137,429·58
1863	218,300·96
1864	335,708·95
1865	613,903·31
1866	732,738·80
	$2,038,086·60

EXPENDED.

1862, Interest on funded debt, etc. .	$188,203·97
1863, " " " .	257,630·02
1864, " " " .	313,659·92
1865, " " " .	425,286·66
1866, " " " .	578,649·00
Balance unsettled, . . .	274,663·03
	$2,038,086·60

The financial condition of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, July 1, 1867, was as follows:—

Capital stock issued to that date .	$5,091,400·00
Seven per cent. bonds due 1877 .	1,000,000·00
Six per cent. bonds due 1881 . .	5,000,000·00
Seven per cent. bonds due 1885 .	3,000,000·00
Six per cent. bonds due 1901 . .	4,000,000·00
Preferred debt outstanding . .	600·00
Due the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., for advances on construction account	260,643·59
	$18,352,643·59

Less assets on hand:—

Earnings account with lessees	$260,702·02	
Agents' hands, unsettled	105,252·09	
In Treasurer's hands	1,004·66	
		367,748·77
		$17,984,894·82

THOSE WHISKY BONDS.—The following are the particulars concerning the execution of certain fraudulent whisky bonds which had been given in the Third Collection District, and to which public attention has been much directed of late:—The first one bears date November 21, 1866. It was for the removal of 150 barrels, and the amount of the security was $32,807·45. Thirty days was the time named in the bond within which the liquor was to be returned. R. J. was the principal, and H. B. Davis the witness. This bond was not cancelled, showing that the whisky was not returned, and no tax was ever paid upon it. The second bond bears date December 5, 1866. It was for the removal of 100 barrels of whisky, and the security was $20,600·45. William H. Loomas, principal; Geo. S. Mason, witness. Like the first, it was for a period of thirty days, and like it, also, it was not cancelled. The third bond bears date December 19, 1866, and it was for the removal of 250 barrels of whisky, the amount of the securities being $56,879·88, signed Washington Horter as principal, and Henry Schmidt and Richard Gibbons as securities, and Edward S. Brock as witness. This was also for ninety days, and was not cancelled.

The fourth bond bears date January 5, 1867, and it was for the removal of two hundred and fifty barrels of whisky, amount of the security being $50,312; John Collins principal, Frank Brown and George Marshall securities, Edward Brock witness. Like the others, it was thirty days, and was not cancelled. The next bond is dated in February, 1867, and was for the removal of two hundred and fifty barrels of whisky; John Collins, principal, Charles Nagle and William Clark securities, Edward Brock and H. B. Zulick witnesses. There was no cancellation of it. The sixth bond bears date February 20, 1867. It was for the removal of one hundred and ninety-three barrels of whisky, the amount of the security being $46,000; John Collins, principal; Walter Lewis and Robert Dillon, securities; and Edward Brock the witness. This, like the others, was not cancelled. The seventh bond, dated March 25, 1867, for the removal of two hundred barrels of whisky, the amount of the security being $150,000; James Thompson, principal; George Klotz and John J. Voss, securities; and Edward Brock and John Aydelott, witnesses. This bond is marked cancelled, and is the only one of the number that is so. The eighth and last bond is dated April 3, 1867. It was for the removal of two hundred barrels of whisky, the security being $40,000; principal, Andrew Herman; securities, Benjamin Addis and Charles Wilson. This bond was not cancelled.

All of the above securities were executed before Edward Brock, bond clerk, except one, and that was executed before Collector Zulick. From the dates it will be seen that they were all executed between the 21st of November and the 3d of April, a period of a little more than four months. The amount of tax upon this whisky would foot up to about $150,000. The parties under bonds in connection with these frauds are Edward Brock, George W. Knight, who is said to have personated Washington Horter, John Collins, James Thompson, and George Mountjoy. The August term of the United States District Court will be commenced on Monday next, and it is expected that these cases will be called for trial during the term.

DROWNED.—About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a boy named John Wenzel, aged nine years, residing at No. 1759 Germantown road, fell into Cohocksink creek and was drowned.

CUSTOM HOUSE RECEIPTS.—The receipts from customs at the port from July 29 to 31 inclusive—two days—was $61,477·62.

TEMPERANCE MASS MEETING.—A grand temperance mass meeting, under the auspices of the Independent Order of Good Templars, will be held in Phœnixville Pa., Saturday, August 24, 1867. The different lodges of I. O. of G. T., and the Sons of Temperance of Philadelphia, Reading, Pottstown, Springville, Pughtown, Freeland, Norristown, Conshohocken, Manayunk, and all other temperance organizations throughout Chester and Montgomery counties, have been invited and promised to be present on the occasion. A grand procession will be formed on the arrival of the trains from Philadelphia and Reading (at 9:30 o'clock), to proceed to the Phœnix Iron Company's grove, arranged and conducted by a marshal appointed by Lookout Lodge of the I. O. of G. T., and proceeded by the Phœnix Brass Band. Ample arrangements will be made for the accommodation of the public. There will be a suitable stand and seats erected for the accommodation of all. The meeting will be addressed by James Black, R. W. G. C. of the Right Worthy Grand Lodge of I. O. of G. T. of the United States; Rev. W. C. Best, G. W. P. of the Grand Division of Sons of Temperance of Pennsylvania; Rev. I. H. Torrence, of Danville; Jesse Evans, of Chester county; Captain E. H. Rauch, of Reading, and others.

POLICE ITEMS.—Jefferson Ross had a hearing before Alderman Sinex on the charge of attempted stabbing. Defendent had been on a picnic, and upon his return got into a quarrel with with one of the company, it is alleged, and drawing a knife, made a furious attack upon him. A slight wound in the leg only was inflicted. Ross was held for trial before Alderman Beitler. George Miley had a hearing yesterday, charged with obtaining the sum of $200 from James E. Bailey, by false and fraudulent representations. On or about the first of June last, Bailey sold out his interest in a restaurant, located at No. 2200 Spring Garden street, to Miley, for $600, receiving $300 in cash and a note for sixty days. Mr. Bailey afterwards requested that Mr. Miley should get some person to endorse the note. He alleges that Miley assured him that he was the owner of the house in which he lived, etc. Mr. Bailey subsequently ascertained that the statement made by Miley was false. He was held in $1000 bail to answer at court.

THE KEYSTONE CLUB.—A meeting of the Young Men's Keystone Club took place last evening, at the hall, Twelfth and Chestnut streets. Amendments to the constitution and by-laws of the club were agreed upon. It was resolved that the club should have a grand turn-out on the occasion of the Democratic celebration, September 17th. It was also decided that meetings of the club should be held weekly, at their hall, and that speakers of distinction should be secured to address the members. An election for officers to serve during the ensuing year was then held, resulting in the unanimous choice of the nominees proposed at the last meeting, and already published.

FOUND—DEAD AND ALIVE.—The Coroner was notified yesterday afternoon of the finding of the body of an unknown man, aged forty-five years, in the Delaware river, opposite Shackamaxon street wharf. Deceased was dressed in a red shirt and black pantaloons.

At 10 o'clock last evening, a colored child about five months old was found on a door-step at Thirteenth and Spruce streets. It was sent to the Almshouse.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES....5:11 MOON RISES.... 7 35
SUN SETS....6:56 HIGH WATER.... 2 04

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

WILLIAM C. KENT,
THOMAS E. ASHMEAD,
CHARLES WHEELER, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Morning Star	Havre	New York	July 24
C. of Dublin	Liverpool	New York	July 27
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	July 30
Denmark	Liverpool	New York	July 31
Peruvian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 1
C. of N. York	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 3
Java	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 3
Wm. Penn	London	New York	Aug. 3
St. David	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 3

FOR EUROPE.

The Queen	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 17
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 17
Teutonia	New York	Hamburg	Aug. 17
Cleopatra	New York	Antwerp	Aug. 17
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	Aug. 17
Cella	New York	London	Aug. 17
Russia	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 21
C. of Dublin	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 21
Weser	New York	Bremen	Aug. 22
Denmark	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 24
Hammonia	New York	Hamburg	Aug. 24
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 24
Pereire	New York	Havre	Aug. 24

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Aug. 17
J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	Aug. 17
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Aug. —
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	Aug. 20
Rising Star	New York	Aspinwall	Aug. 21
S. America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Aug. 22
Star of the Union	Philada	New Orleans	Aug. 24

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Schr Alaska, Clark, Roxbury, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr A. Magee, Ketchum, East Cambridge, do.
Schr E. W. Gardiner, Steelman, Boston, do.
Str F. Franklin Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Tug Chesapeake, Mershon, Delaware Bay, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Barque Philena Davis, 14 days from Inagua, with salt to W. Bumm & Son. Left, brig Hyperion, Simonton, for Portland in 3 days; Navarino, Hopkins, for Philadelphia, loading, to sail in 5 days; and Chanticleer, loading for Halifax, N. S. 8th inst., lat. 32 20, lon. 74, saw a herm. brig, with loss of foretopmast and mainboom, steering N.; 10th, lat. lat. 35 30, lon. 74 20, saw a full-rigged brig, with loss of foretopmast, steering N.

Brig S. and W. Welsh, Watson, from Turks Island 29th ult., with salt to W. Bumm & Son. 30th ult., lat. 28, lon. 72, during a heavy gale from E.NE. to N., lost foretopmast and maintopmast head.

Schr Nuncio, Ellis, 3 days from Laurel, with railroad ties to Bacon, Collins & Co.

Schr Ariadne, Thomas, 1 day from Smyrna, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr L. Phieger, Lawrence, 8 days from Wilton, N. C., with lumber to Bacon, Collins & Co.

Schr J. L. Heverin, Melvin, 1 day from Little Creek Landing, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr A. A. Brown, Nash, from salem.

Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Sarah Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

AT QUARANTINE.

Brig Anna M. Knight, Knight, from Inagua 2d ult. Left, barque Neversink, Gibson, from New York, arrived same day; Carlton, Treat, from do. do.; brigs Hyperion, Simonton, for Holmes' Hole next day; Abby, from Gonaives, loading for Boston, to sail about 7th; Navarino, Hopkins, for New York in 4 days. 8th inst. lat. 32, lon. 74 30, spoke schr J. J. Spencer, hence for Cardenas.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Istria, Sewall, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 31st ult.

Ship Semiramis, Gerrish, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was seen 13th inst., lat. 41 04 lon. 69 30.

Ship Harriet, Jensen, from London for Philadelphia, at Falmouth 29th ult.

Barque John Bouton, Lindsey, for Aiken's Landing, sailed from Richmond 13th inst.

Barque Schamyl, Crosby, for Philadelphia, cleared at London 2d inst.

Barque Irma, Cummings, from Havana, at New York yesterday.

Brig Lizzie Garrow, Ryder, hence, at Falmouth 2d instant.

Brig Lyle Houghton, Morton, hence, at Portland 14th instant.

Brig Lucifer, for Philadelphia, was at Havana 10th instant.

Schr Ward J. Parks, hence for Holmes' Hole 11th inst., having lost boat, and had sails split in the gale of 26, off Long Island.

Schr Maggie E. Grey, Pillsbury, for Philadelphia, at Havana 10th inst.

Schr M. Hunter, Orr, from St. John, N. B., for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 13th inst.

Schrs C. W. Locke, Huntley, and J. Ponder, Huntley, hence, at Boston 14th inst.

Schr Hattie Ross, Ulrich, hence, at Portland 13th instant.

Schr Quaker City hence, at Norwich 13th inst.

Schrs W. B. Mesnam, Christy, and M. Kinnie, Parsons, hence, at Washington, D. C., 13th inst.

Steamer Norfolk, Vance, hence, at Richmond 13th instant.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Official information has been received that on and after October 1, 1867, a first order fixed light, illuminating an arc of 225 degrees, will be exhibited from the Assateague Lighthouse, on the coast of Virginia, instead of the fourth order light heretofore shown from that station.

The schr New Haven lies as she sunk, nearly in the middle of the channel in New London harbor, with both masts out of water, and her mainsail set. The United States ship Sabine, in going out of the harbor on Monday, came very near running on to her, and vessels entering or leaving at night are exposed to the same danger.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE
N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT streets.
Begins at 8 o'clock.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING,
Shakespeare's Fairy Spectacle, in five acts, of
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM,
with its unrivalled Scenery, Panorama, Costumes, Accoutrements, triple
TRANSFORMATION SCENE,
etc., the whole constituting a
UNIFORMITY OF EXCELLENCE
never equalled in the production of this Play.
Chairs secured three days in advance. 8 13

HO! FOR SMITH'S ISLAND! FRESH AIR —BEAUTIFUL SCENERY—HEALTHFUL EXERCISE—THE BATH—ENTERTAINMENT OF THE BEST KIND.

MRS. MARY LAKEMEYER

respectfully informs her friends and the public generally that she will open the beautiful Island Pleasure Ground known as

SMITH'S ISLAND,

on SUNDAY next, May 5. She invites all to come and enjoy with her the delights of this favorite summer resort. 4 20tf

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MANUFACTURER OF

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,

LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,

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A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low. C. HASSENFORDER,
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THOMAS A. FAHY,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
(Late Fahy & Bro.)
No. 31 North THIRD Street
Above Market.

OLD BRICK FRONTS done up, and made to look equal to the finest press brick. Samples at the shop. City and country trade solicited. All orders by Post promptly attended to. 4 19 fmw

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LECTURES.—A NEW COURSE OF LECTURES is being delivered at the NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, embracing the subjects:—"How to Live and what to Live for.—Youth, Maturity, and Old Age.—Manhood generally Reviewed.—The Causes of Indigestion, Flatulence, and Nervous Diseases accounted for.—Marriage philosophically considered," etc.

Pocket volumes containing these lectures will be forwarded to parties, unable to attend, on receipt of four stamps, by addressing—"SECRETARY, NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY AND SCIENCE, No. 618 BROADWAY, NEW YORK." 5 24fmw 3m*

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AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE,

AN UNSURPASSED FERTILIZER

For Wheat, Corn, Oats Potatoes, Grass, the Vegetable Garden, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc. Etc.

This Fertilizer contains Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts.

Price $60 per ton of 2000 pounds. For sale by the manufacturers,

WILLIAM ELLIS & CO., Chemists,
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FRENCH STEAM SCOURING.

ALBEDYLL, MARX & CO.

NO. 132 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET

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Summer Gauze Blankets,
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SLATE MANTELS, and Slate Work Generall made to order,

J. B. KIMES & CO.,
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HAND MUZZLE-LOADING GUNS altered to BREECH-LOADERS in the best manner, at the lowest rates. 7 16 tf

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MARINE INSURANCES
vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871		$114,000·00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881		136,500·00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes		211,500·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia 6 Per Cent. Loan (exempt)		126,562·50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania 6 Per Cent. Loan		54,720·00
46,000	State of Pennsylvania 5 Per Cent. Loan		44,620·00
80,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan		80,760·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds		20,500·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds		24,250·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)		20,750·00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan		18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan		40·00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)		15,000·00
7,150	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company		8,258·25
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company		3,950·00
20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company		20,000·00
195,90	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, 1st Liens on City Property		195,900·00
$1,045,050 par.	Market value.		$1,070,320·75
	Cost, $1,030,552·05.		
	Real Estate		36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurances made		27,687·20
	Balance due at agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued interest, and other debts due to the Company		38,923·90
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	Cash in Bank	$811,102·26	
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ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1867, $2,553,146·13.

Capital	$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus	946,718·98
Premiums	1,206,432·15
UNSETTLED CLAIMS. $27,481·18	INCOME FOR 1866, $325,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER $5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

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CAPITAL, $500,000.

ASSETS, JANUARY 8, 1867, $1,763,267·31

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CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10 or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies, Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

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The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

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N. E. COR. CHESNUT AND SEVENTH STS.

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $300,000
INCOME FOR 1866, $105,934.
Losses Paid and Accrued in 1866,
$47,000

Of which amount not $3000 remain unpaid at this date. $100,000,000 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hundred Losses by Fire promptly paid.

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DIAMONDS,
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WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and guaranteed. 5 14p

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An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.

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AMERICAN WATCHES.—THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

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JAPANESE POWCHONG TEA,

THE FINEST QUALITY IMPORTED.

Emperor and other fine chops OOLONGS.

New crop YeUNG HYSON and GUNPOWDER and genuine CHULAN TEA.

For sale by the package or retail, at

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For thrilling interest this book transcends all the romances of a thousand years, and conclusively proves that "truth is stranger than fiction."

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1867.

The Recent Exposure of False Swearing and Dirt Throwing.

For a week past the Democratic papers have been in ecstacies over the pretended revelations of Charles A. Dunham, alias Sanford Conover, setting forth an attempt on the part of Messrs. Ashley and Butler to induce him to manufacture false testimony as to the complicity of President Johnson with the assassination of Abraham Lincoln. The "documents" having been properly cooked up by one Brinckley, who signs himself as an Assistant Attorney-General, were duly heralded forth to the world, Mr. Brinckley rhetorically holding up his hands in horror at the depravity manifested. The "revelations" were greedily seized upon by the poverty-stricken organs of the Democracy, and for several days they have been indulging in a luxury of display-heads, small-caps, and other typographical stimulants of the imagination of their readers. We are sorry to say that their exultation has proved short-lived. The truth, as it comes out, shows that the documents in regard to the application for Conover's pardon had been garbled, and that they really contained applications from several bright and shining lights of the Democracy, such as our old New Jersey friend, A. J. Rogers, Congressmen Eldridge, of Wisconsin, Niblack, Le Blond, and William Radford.

It also turns out that Conover's statement was furnished to Mr. Johnson by a criminal named Rabe, as the price of a pardon, which he got, and also that a pardon had been offered to Conover if he would put in the form of an affidavit the charges which he had made against Judge Holt and the Bureau of Military Justice. Indeed, the main effort of all these conspirators seems to have been to break down Judge Holt. But the Judge carries altogether too many guns for them. He now gives them a taste of some facts on file in his Bureau, which serve to show this whole affair in its true light, and which, perhaps, may explain why possession of the War Department, including its archives, has suddenly become of so much importance to President Johnson.

It seems that, about one year ago, a conspiracy was entered into by Benjamin Wood, of the New York *Daily News*, Roger A. Pryor, of Rebel fame, Charles A. Dunham, alias Sanford Conover, and probably others, for the purpose of defaming Judge Holt, and bringing the Bureau of Military Justice into discredit. Four affidavits are produced by parties who were approached by Conover, Wood, and Pryor, and solicited to make depositions to the effect that Judge Holt endeavored to get them to falsely swear that Jefferson Davis was implicated in the assassination of Abraham Lincoln. One of the parties proved impractical, and told the conspirators, Wood, Pryor, and Conover, after they had read the professed deposition to him, that "he would see Jeff Davis in h—l before he would swear to such d—d lies." Pryor then told him that he hoped he was a gentleman, and would consider what had passed as confidential.

Two of the parties made affidavits as desired, and were paid then and there for doing so, with the promise of additional pay, if it should become necessary to use the affidavits further, or bring the parties into court. The fourth person received $50 in hand, but as the preparing of the affidavits in his case was postponed from time to time by Pryor, he became afraid of the affair and backed out, offering to return the money.

We see no cause to doubt the truthfulness of these affidavits. They correspond exactly with the character of Conover and Company's last attempt. In the first case, Judge Holt was to be charged with endeavoring to summon witnesses to prove Jeff. Davis' complicity with the assassination conspiracy; and in the latter one, Representatives Ashley and Butler are charged with doing the same to prove President Johnson's complicity in it. There are said to be other interesting documents on file in the Bureau of Military Justice.

We think, on the whole, that the Sanford Conover investment is proving to be rather a poor one for our Democratic friends, and that they had better try some other tack at once.

How?

Our Democratic contemporary, in a labored article, which seeks to place the condition of the national finances in the worst possible light, and which abounds only in empty platitudes and figures which every child of twelve has known for years, concludes:—

"This is a plain, truthful statement of the debt and taxation now pressing upon the business interests of the country. Do the radicals propose any plan to decrease the debt and diminish the taxation? The revenues of the Government are less than its expenses, and while this continues the debt and taxation must increase instead of diminishing. These facts are readily understood by all classes of our citizens, and they should be pondered over at this time. As long as the radical party remains in power, the debt and taxation of the nation, State, and city must continue to increase."

Well, we ask the financial Solons of the Democratic party what they will do to decrease taxation if the people place them in power? What is the balm by which they will alleviate the ills which now affect the pockets of the people? We have a debt, and we have a certain amount of interest to pay annually, and to raise that interest the people must be taxed at a certain rate. We do not see how a remedy can be secured, except by *repudiation*. That is the method by means of which taxation is to be reduced, and the decision of Judge Sharswood that the greenbacks are illegal, is but the preparatory step to such a consummation. If the people are in favor of reduction in such a manner, they will take the advice of our contemporary, and elect its candidate to the Supreme Judgeship.

Back Again.—General G. T. Beauregard, accompanied by General Porter, of Pennsylvania, has been visiting Niagara. While he was at the Cataract House the redoubtable Jefferson Davis was across the stream at the Clifton. He returns South by way of the Hudson, stopping at West Point. We are at a loss to conceive how he can return to the scene of his youthful studies, and revisit the spot where he learned, at the United States' expense, all that enabled him to do so much injury to his preceptor. Cadet Beauregard, who graduated there years ago, with a bright future, when contrasted with the ruined Rebel of to-day, truly illustrates the motto, "That the way of the transgressor is hard."

How to Eat Your Own Words.

That valiant hero of the flowing pen, Mr. Joseph H. Bradley, Sr., is just now engaged in the somewhat disagreeable task of eating his own words. After his *émeute* with Judge Fisher, he published his challenge in the public press. Of course, it is customary when a duel is to be fought to publish it in the newspapers. The days of the tournament, the defiance, the hurling and picking up of the glove, have returned; and Bradley rather thought he was surpassing De Bracy in his style of daring a fellow-citizen to mortal combat. But alas for the caitiff degeneracy of our times! The spirit of chivalry is extinct! All honor is a thing of the past! Instead of a Queen of Beauty to reward the victor, instead of lists and steeds and heralds and all that sort of thing that used to be proper, a miserable hireling, a minion of the law, proceeds to the residence of the challenger, and the last seen of the daring Bradley is when he has to enter $2000 bail to stand a trial for breaking the law. Instead of the "pomp and circumstance of glorious war," a policeman and a magistrate's court are the reward of valor. Yet such things can be and not overcome us! In place of a successful tilt, Mr. Bradley is in great danger of standing an imprisonment of five years on the ground of sending a challenge.

In this awkward predicament, the fighting lawyer is compelled to swallow his own dose. He states that his letter to Judge Fisher did not mean a challenge, but merely a desire to meet him, in order that an amicable understanding could be brought about. This is certainly humiliating—to order coffee and pistols for two, and then have to declare that the weapons were only intended for target practice. The halo which has surrounded the valiant lawyer is gradually vanishing, and we are amazed to find in Bradley nothing more, and, in fact, something less, than in ordinary men.

Mr. McCulloch and His Appointments.

The Washington correspondent of one of our morning contemporaries states that a great pressure is being brought to bear upon the President to secure the removal of Secretary McCulloch, on the ground that his patronage is given to opponents of the Administration; in other words, that the hungry conservatives do not get as much of the "loaves and fishes" as they desire. We do not know how it is elsewhere, but we can testify that, in this city, three-fourths of the revenue officers appointed by Mr. McCulloch are of the Democratic school. Indeed, if we were to make any criticism upon Mr. McCulloch's management, it would be that he has sacrificed the true interests of the revenue service to the exigencies of President Johnson's political situation, and that the department is administered not so much in the interest of the Government as in that of the Democratic party. We apprehend that this conservative clamor against the Secretary comes from politicians who have failed to use him to further their own personal ends.

Passage of the Reform Bill.

The Reform bill has finally passed both Houses of Parliament, and received the Queen's signature. The practical workings of the measure remain to be seen. It is probable that no sudden or violent changes will be witnessed. Parties are always more radical out of power than when in its possession. Still, such modifications of English laws as are demanded by the people must now sooner or later be made. The number of voters, it is estimated, will be nearly or quite doubled by the Reform bill, and so far, at least, the Government has become more popular in its character.

That "Heroic People."

Juarez, in his address to the Mexican people, states that the Republic has been preserved without any foreign aid, and that the Mexican people have no one to thank for the overthrow of the Empire but themselves. This is doubtless very flattering to the vanity of that vain people, but is so utterly false as to appear silly. The United States overthrew the Empire by refusing recognition. The valiant Mexican people either submitted, or kept up a guerilla warfare against an enemy not one-tenth as large as themselves. Whenever a regular battle was fought they were whipped, and would to-day, so far as their own exertions are concerned, have been subjects of Maximilian, and not citizens of a republic. We dislike bombast on principle, but when so entirely false, it becomes silly.

Human Hygiene and Horseflesh.—To keep a horse healthy, keep his feet wet. To make a man sick, follow the same formula. Which, in the opinion of the Boston *Transcript*, proves that man is not descended from the horse.

Soulless Smiles.—A lady who parts her lips to show a fine set of teeth, real or artificial, may flatter herself that she achieves a smile, but in truth she grins.

The New York *Herald* of this morning thus lightly touches upon Secretary McCulloch:—"We are assured, through a special despatch from Washington, that the relations between the President and Secretary McCulloch are most pleasant, and have been so since Mr. McCulloch's first entrance into the Cabinet. We must conclude, then, that Mr. Johnson has been too much occupied for the last year or so with the Stanton question to give any attention to the affairs of the Treasury Department. We can assure the President, however, that if his relations with the head of the Treasury are 'most pleasant,' those of the country with him are not, and are not likely to be, on the road that he has chosen and is now travelling."

Advice to Ladies.—We do not know that the following counsel to the fair sex has been widely circulated, but many ladies act as if they had considered and determined to take it:—

"If your dress drags a yard behind you in a crowd, and a person steps upon it, turn upon him with a look that will convince him that he is a monster."

Florida Crops.—The Mariana (Fla.) *Courier* says the crop prospect in Jackson county is much better than it was last year at this time. Cotton is of good size and vigorous. Corn is growing finely, and the season is too far advanced for any casualty to prevent a full crop being made. Cane and other food crops are doing well.

Disgusted Patriots.—The late action of the Maryland Constitutional Convention, abolishing all the salaries of militia officers in Maryland, dampens the ardor of many military aspirants and reduces the price of tinsel.

Baltimore Election.—The new charter election in Baltimore is fixed for the fourth Wednesday in October next. There are almost a hundred candidates for every office in the people's gift.

Maine.—The hay, corn, and potato crops in Maine are growing luxuriantly, and promise an abundant yield.

FASHIONS FOR AUGUST.

From Le Follet.

As is usual at this time of the year, our modistes prepare the most elegant and recherche as well as the simplest of toilettes, and this season they are certainly not behind-hand in originality or good taste; and although some may be too eccentric to last, yet the larger number of models are in such good taste that, with very slight alterations, they will be quite as appropriate for town wear.

A short skirt of white pique cut in squares round the bottom, like turrets, and edged with "Bismark" colored braid, each breadth caught together by a ladder of brown braid, with the smallest bows of the same colored ribbon placed here and there, but not too closely together. The petticoat also of pique, with three rows of the braid put strait round. Short paletot, cut and trimmed to match the upper skirt; sleeves nearly tight, also trimmed with braid. The dress and paletot fastened with buttons of brown silk. The same model may be made of toilet ecrue, sultane, or alpaca, trimmed with a braid of the same color, only a shade or two darker than the dress; or, if of white alpaca or sultane, rouleaux of colored or black silk may be substituted.

Alpaca or woollen materials are the most in request for sea-side dress; the petticoat, dress, and paletot of the same material, and trimmed to match. For this style of dress the new poil de cherre chine—striped, checked, or plain—is a charming material, preserving its freshness so much longer than almost any other, and not easily injured by rain.

There is little if any change in size and style of bonnets. They are certainly not larger, but many of our clever modistes have been so successful in making elegant head-dresses in the place of the large bonnets, that for young faces one cannot at least regret the change; and a coiffure of blonde or lace and flowers, skilfully arranged, is certainly not more unbecoming than the large overtrimmed bonnets of bygone days.

The Yelverton Case Decided.

The House of Lords has given a final decision in the Yelverton case, adverse to Miss Longworth. The London *Times* says:—

"The long litigation in the Yelverton case is brought to a close by the judgment of the House of Lords, which dismissed Miss Longworth's second appeal, and declared that the Court of Sessions was justified in not allowing the matter to be reopened by a proceeding which, even if lawful, was inexpedient, and perhaps unjust. The judgment will not have for the general public the interest of that former one in which all the circumstances of the case, and even the private correspondence of the parties, were scanned by the most acute legal intellects of the time, and in which the high authority of Lords Brougham and Westbury was found opposed to the decision of a majority of the law lords.

"On the 28th of July, 1864, their lordships delivered judgment, and the difficulty of the case may be understood from the difference of opinion which was disclosed. The Lord Chancellor, Lord Westbury, and Lord Brougham, whose written judgment, however, was not received in his absence, were for affirming the judgment of the court below. Lords Chelmsford, Wensleydale, and Kingsdown were of the contrary opinion, and considered that the Scottish court had wrongfully decided in favor of Miss Longworth. These being the majority, in consequence of the exclusion of Lord Brougham's judgment, the judgment was reversed, and the respondent declared not to be legally married to the appellant.

"The blow was a heavy one; but a woman, when her mind is concentrated on one idea, often pursues it with a surpassing perseverance and fortitude. Miss Longworth's passion was to be declared the legal wife of Major Yelverton, and this object, which, after what had passed, would seem to have been almost valueless, she would not forego as long as any expedient remained to be tried. She was advised that, according to ancient Scottish usage, one of the parties to a suit may refer the cause to the oath of the other, even though the party thus tendering the reference is unable to adduce proof of the facts alleged. The law on the subject may be gathered sufficiently for a general comprehension of it from the Lord Chancellor's judgment; we need only state here that there seems to be no doubt such a right of claiming a reference to oath exists, but that in the opinion of the House of Lords, as just pronounced, the reference ought only to be made when the Court shall deem it conducive to the ends of justice.

"'In the present case, the respondent, if he answered affirmatively, would have admitted himself to have been guilty of bigamy; or, if he had refused to answer, Mrs. Forbes would have been conclusively deprived of all the rights which she had acquired by her marriage with the respondent.' The Lord Chancellor also held that in the case of a declaration of marriage the competency of a reference to oath had been taken away by statute, so that accumulated reasons existed for affirming the judgment of the court below. The other lords concurred in these opinions, and the appeal was dismissed.

"So ends the long contest between Major Yelverton and his unfortunate companion. Whatever may have been her imprudences or her errors, it is impossible not to feel regret for a woman of education and of no small ability, whose life has been so wrecked."

An Election Fenian Excitement Scare.

Montreal, August 15.—Private information has been received here to the effect that a Fenian raid is expected during the approaching elections. This has induced the British Government to send out troops. Signs of a Fenian co-operation with the Devlin party in Montreal West are evinced every day.

VIRGINIA.

War Debt of Richmond.

In response to an inquiry from General Schofield regarding the existence of the outstanding obligations of the city of Richmond, contracted in aid of the late war, Mr. William H. Macfarland, President of the Council, has furnished an official statement of the amounts expended by the city during the war, as follows:—

Arms, including blankets, clothing, etc., for volunteers	$313,467 39
Defence of the city	26,531 20
Loan to the Confederate States	50,000 00
Medicines for sick soldiers	4,436 79
Soldiers' aid fund	50,000 00
Elliott Battalion	66,032 64
Making an aggregate of	$510,457 83

This amount was all paid in currency, and much the larger portion of it in Confederate notes, so that the city does not owe anything on account thereof, unless, as is suggested, the city notes issued during the years 1861, 1862, varying in denominations from $2 down to ten cents, $489,083 80 of which is yet unredeemed and outstanding, can be construed to be a debt due by the city on that account. The *Enquirer and Examiner* says:—"If it should be the intention of the military authorities to cause what may be considered the war debt of the city to be repudiated, it can only apply to the small notes outstanding at this time. In this event the city will make $489,983 80, and the holders of these small notes will be the losers."

An Entire Family in Henrico County Poisoned.

Yesterday morning, shortly after the family of Dr. J. H. Patton, living in Henrico county, two miles east of Richmond, had breakfasted, some of the children were suddenly taken sick. An investigation showed that they were poisoned. The Doctor used the proper remedies, and soon had the poison out of their stomachs. Before this was accomplished his wife was taken sick, and shortly afterwards himself. Dr. Knok was called in, and in a short while had restored the entire family to their usual good health. It is thought that poison was placed in the batter of which cakes were made for breakfast. A negro man and his wife are suspected of the crime. A few days since the Doctor hired them, but on Monday, detecting the woman in some dereliction of duty, discharged her. She left the lot, but the husband remained. Yesterday morning Mrs. Patton prepared breakfast, and the whole family partook heartily of the buttercakes. Both the man and woman have left for parts unknown.—*Richmond Dispatch*, 14th.

Notables at the White Sulphur.

There are about 600 visitors at the White Sulphur Springs; among them General R. E. Lee, General G. W. Custis Lee, General Gustavus W. Smith, General R. D. Lilley, a brother of General Beauregard, and any number of Colonels, including Colonel William C. Patterson, of Philadelphia, formerly of the Federal army. Among the most noted civilians are Hon. William C. Rives, Hon. C. M. Conrad, of Louisiana, formerly Secretary of War, and Congressman, Hon. William L. Goggin, Governor L. E. Parsons, of Alabama, Hon. A. T. Caperton and others. Divines, Rev. Dr. Van Dyke, of Brooklyn, New York. Dr. M. D. Hoge, of Richmond, Dr. J. H. Brookes, of St. Louis, Missouri, Dr. Ross, of Tennessee, Mr. Burket, of Mobile, all Presbyterians, and Rev. Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, Episcopalian, and others.—*Staunton (Va.) Spectator.*

Political News—The South.

There are said to be five thousand German votes in the western part of Texas, which will be cast for the Republicans. There are about sixty thousand colored votes in the State.

Arkansas has just begun the registration, and Bishop Campbell, of the African M. E. Church, has recently completed an extended tour of the State under the direction of the State Republican Committee.

The registration in Mississippi shows a colored majority of about twelve thousand thus far. In the counties bordering on the Mississippi river the Republicans are thoroughly organized and expect to carry the elections.

In Georgia all parties are active, especially with the freedmen.

In Florida the Republicans are working earnestly, and there are some half dozen speakers engaged under the direction of the Congressional Committee, besides a number of local organizers to whom aid has been extended.

In Virginia returns of registration from fifty-five cities and counties show a total white majority of 18,358. Republican clubs are being formed in all the magisterial districts of the interior. Hon. John S. Pendleton, of Culpeper county, has been arrested on a charge of perjury in having registered. Judge Henry W. Thomas, of Fairfax, is under arrest for violation of the Civil Rights bill, in having refused to take negro testimony. General Schofield has signified his intention of appointing a successor to the late Judge Lyons, of the Court of Hustings at Richmond. Governor Pierpont addressed a large meeting of whites and blacks at Norfolk on the night of the 10th instant. He urged the necessity of the unity of the whites and blacks in the work of reconstruction, as commenced by Congress. He said there was to be a new Government in Virginia. Its principles will be equal rights before the law for all men and in the advantage of education, and those skeptics standing in the way of republicanism would be crushed by the car of progress.

Registration commenced in Charleston, S. C., on the 12th, and efforts are being made to induce every man to register. The colored population will do so unanimously. On the 14th 644 persons were registered, of whom 162 were whites and 482 negroes. General Sickles has declined to heed the remonstrance of the Board of Trade of Charleston, regulating the business of the Board.

General Sheridan will in a few days issue an order calling an election for or against a State Convention.

Torchlight Procession in Charleston.

Charleston, S. C., August 15.—A torchlight procession of members of the Union League, numbering about two thousand freedmen, with banners and transparencies, marched through the streets to-night for the purpose of drawing out all freedmen who have not yet registered. The number registered to-day was 724, of whom 132 were whites and 592 were colored.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GROCERS' AND BUTCHERS' REFRIGERATORS—Cheap and good; warranted cold, and free from sweat, or no sale.
Also, HARRIS' UNCLE SAM HOT-AIR RANGE, which is so admirably constructed that the cooking of a family, instead of being a labor, is really a pleasant exercise.
Also, the NEW MAGLIOCCO HEATER, which is cheap, powerful in giving heat, and saving in coal.
B. S. HARRIS & CO.,
8 16 3m 4p No. 149 North NINTH Street.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., Agents for the "Telegraph" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.
Offices:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

PRACTICAL ENGINEERS AND Machinists are invited to examine WIEGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENERATOR, at Henderson's Mill, Coates street, west of Twenty-first, where it has been in daily operation for two months. It is the most simple, safe, and economical apparatus known for the generation of steam. It can be manufactured and sold 20 per cent. less than any other Boiler, and yet net the manufacturer a large profit. A Company is about to be organized to manufacture these Boilers. One thousand shares of stock are offered at $50 a share, yielding $50,000, of which $25,000 will be applied to the erection of a Foundry and Machine Shop, capable of manufacturing ten sections a day of eight horse power each. This Boiler has advantages that must make it supersede every other Boiler in use, and the attention of all persons interested in Steam Boilers is requested to the one now in daily operation on Coates street.
A model can be seen at the office of SAMUEL WORK, Northeast corner THIRD and DOCK streets, where subscriptions for shares in the Company will be received. 8 16 tf 4p

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE
IN
LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 12. Candidates or admission may be examined the day before (September 11), or on Tuesday, July 30, the day before the annual commencement.
For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to
Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.
Easton, Pa., July, 1867. 7 20 4ptf

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY—OFFICE, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
Philadelphia, June 26, 1867.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on SATURDAY, the 6th of July next, and be reopened on TUESDAY, July 16, 1867.
A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after the 15th of July next to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 6th of July next.
All orders for Dividends must be witnessed and stamped.
S. BRADFORD,
6 26 5w Treasurer.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only *true and perfect Dye*—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of *Bad Dyes*. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 4 6fmw

FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT,
WILLIAM F. SCHEIBLE,
Twentieth Ward. [7 22 1m
Subject to the rules of the Democratic party.

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.—Acknowledged superior in all respects to any made in this country, and sold on most reasonable terms. New and Second-hand Pianos constantly on hand for rent. Tuning, moving, and packing promptly attended to.
6 19 3m Warerooms, No. 1103 CHESNUT St.

STEINWAY & SONS' TRIUMPH.—
THE PARIS EXPOSITION.
STEINWAY & SONS
beg to announce *most positively* that they have been awarded
THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL
FOR AMERICAN PIANOS,
this medal being *distinctly classified first in order of merit, and placed at the head of the list of all Exhibitors, by the*
SUPREME INTERNATIONAL JURY.
This final verdict of *the only tribunal* determining the rank of the awards at the Exposition, places
THE STEINWAY PIANOS
At the head and above all others, in all styles exhibited.
In addition to the above, the great "Societe des Beaux Arts," of Paris (the French National Society of fine Arts, and the acknowledged highest musical authority in Europe), has, after a careful examination and comparison of all the musical instruments exhibited at the Paris Exposition, awarded to
STEINWAY & SONS
THEIR GRAND TESTIMONIAL MEDAL
"for greatest superiority and novelty of construction in Pianos."
Warerooms, [3 24p
BLASIUS BROS., NO. 1006 CHESNUT ST.

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The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, for the Safe Keeping of Bonds, Stocks, and Other Valuables.
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Office in the Fire-proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank, CHESNUT Street above Fourth.
This Company receives on deposit, and GUARANTEES THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES upon the following rates a year, viz.:—
Coupon Bonds.....$1 per $1000
Registered Bonds and Securities.....50 cents per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion.....$1 25 per $100
Silver Coin or Bullion.....$2 per $10
Gold or Silver Plate.....$1 per $10
Cash Boxes or small tin boxes of Bankers, Brokers, Capitalists, etc., contents unknown to the Company and liability limited, $25 a year.
The Company offers for RENT (renter exclusively holding the key) SAFES INSIDE ITS VAULTS at $20, $30, $40, $50, and $75 a year, according to size and location.
Coupons and Interest Collected for one per cent.
Interest allowed on Money Deposits.
This Company is authorized to receive and execute Trusts of every description.
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FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
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All kinds of Governments taken in exchange at the highest market rates. 8 7 1m 4p

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Six Per Cent. Interest Payable in Gold,
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FIRST PREMIUM!
PARIS EXPOSITION.
PATEK PHILIPPE & CO.'S
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THE ABOVE MAKERS HAVE RECEIVED THE FIRST GOLD MEDAL AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.
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TAKE THE FAMILY TO GLOUCESTER POINT GARDENS, the most delightful place for recreation and enjoyment in the vicinity of the city. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 6 1 3m 4p

PINEAPPLES AND GINGER JUST ARrived. For sale by J. COSTAS,
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HOT-CAST PORCELAIN
AN ENTIRELY NEW ARTICLE OF MANUFACTURE.
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It contains all the constituent ingredients of Porcelain, but, unlike ordinary porcelain, is worked like glass, and is capable of being formed into any shape into which glass can be blown, pressed, moulded, or drawn. In strength and durability it surpasses the strongest marbles; in hardness it equals quartz, of which it is largely composed; in its applications it ranges from the finest bugle for ladies' dress trimmings to the colossal church column; from the thinnest egg-shell China cup to the heavy slab of the sideboard on which it is placed. It takes the most brilliant and enduring polish, and will not stain, as it will not absorb any liquid whatever. Can be made in any color. Capable of being decorated in gold and colors. Resists the attacks of heat, cold, acids, and other destructive agencies, as fully as glass or Porcelain. Applicable to all purposes for which Porcelain and Glass are generally used, and to many purposes for which marble is used. Materials not expensive—cost of working small—demand unlimited.

IT IS ADAPTED FOR PURPOSES ALMOST INNUMERABLE.
HOUSEHOLD USE.
Elegant and durable cups, saucers, mugs, pitchers, plates and dishes for the table—as beautiful as French China—as strong as Stoneware; vases of every size, for use or ornament; bottles, large or small, plain or figured, for medicinal, toilet, or other uses; milk-white or tinted chimneys, globes and shades for the gas-lights or oil lamps; knobs, escutcheons and plates for the doors; slabs for table and bureau tops; strong and tasteful flower-pots and flower-baskets.
WINDOW PANES
to admit the light, but exclude the glare—cheaper, better, and susceptible of more elegant decoration than ground glass. Dust will not gather on it, as both sides are polished.
PHOTOGRAPHIC PLATES
of superior finish and strength; time not erasing the surface, or affecting the color.
TILES FOR THE FLOOR
more durable, and more beautiful than the encaustic tiles hitherto in use—and so cheap as to be within everybody's reach.
ARCHITECTURAL
Inside Work—wash-boards and wainscoting, mantels, wash-stands, bath-room fittings, brackets, columns, mouldings, and everything usually made of marble or plaster. *Outside Work*—columns, dressings and sashar for fronts of buildings, from pavement to cornice; balustrades, steps, sills, door-frames; and, in fact, almost everything that can be made in marble, stone, or iron. Absolutely weather-proof. Absorbs no liquid, acid, soot, or other impurity.
TOMBSTONES
Stainless, and indestructible by time.
HOT-CAST PORCELAIN
differs from Porcelain heretofore in use, being made from materials in a state of fusion (as glass is made), instead of being moulded cold, baked and subsequently enamelled. It is made with great rapidity, and is, upon being annealed, immediately fit for the market. The cost of the materials is not more than of flint glass. The cost and manner of working are the same.
THE AMERICAN HOT CAST PORCELAIN COMPANY
Has been organized under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania, with a Capital Stock of 10,000 shares at $100 per share, to manufacture Hot-Cast Porcelain on a scale commensurate with its extensive applications.
1000 shares of the Capital Stock of the Company are offered to the public at the par value of $100 per share.
The temporary works of the Company are in operation at Nos. 3045 and 3047 CHESNUT Street, West Philadelphia, and the public are invited to call and examine for themselves. Every facility will be afforded to all who may desire to satisfy themselves as to the nature and capabilities of the material.
Subscriptions to the Stock will be received at the works, and also at the office of the President, No. 223 DOCK Street, above Walnut, Philadelphia.
Examination will satisfy all judicious business men that the Capital Stock of the Company will be not only a very profitable, but a perfectly safe investment.
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INSTRUCTION.
ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LOCUST and JUNIPER Streets.—The Autumnal Session will open on MONDAY, September 2. Application for admission may be made at the Academy during the preceding week, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning.
JAMES W. ROBINS, A. M.,
8 16 fmw18t Head Master.

RUGBY ACADEMY, FOR YOUNG MEN and Boys, No. 1615 LOCUST Street, EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal.—Re-opens September 16. Pupils prepared for business or professional life, or for high standing in college.
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Ladies', Misses', and Children's Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles.
Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. 8 16 3

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Would invite inspection to his FINE STOCK OF GOODS, suitable for the season, selling off at moderate prices.
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GERMANTOWN.—SEVERAL DESIRable Suburban Cottages for sale. Immediate possession. W. H. STORES,
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DESK ROOM TO RENT ON REASONABLE terms. Apply to C. H. ELLIOT, No. 40 South THIRD Street. 11*

AMUSEMENTS.

"A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM," as performed at the Walnut every evening, is rapidly becoming the talk of the town. Notwithstanding the storm, the theatre was crowded last evening again. The scenery is acknowledged, on all hands, to be superior in beauty and effect to any ever exhibited here, and the tripie transformation scene in the last act of the play is fully equal to the final *tableau* in the *Black Crook*, at Niblo's, in New York. The fairy spectacle is put upon the stage in an elegant style, and is well played. The singing of Mrs. Gomersal and Miss Fisher is warmly applauded and encored every evening. The wit, humor, philosophy, and pretty conceits of the play are all thrown out boldly and with taste by the artistes, and, as a whole, the spectacle exceeds in brilliancy anything ever presented in this city.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

RAIN AND RUIN.

The Great Storm of Yesterday—A Large Amount of Damage Done by it—Cellars are Filled, Culverts Cave In, and Manayunk Undergoes Another Cleansing Operation.

The second Deluge, which was duly inaugurated in this city on the first of the present month, is progressing as favorably as the most ardent admirer of rain-water could desire. On Wednesday evening the city was honored with another special visitation by King Pluvius, who continued assiduous in his attentions during the greater portion of the night. Yesterday morning he redoubled his vigor, and during the whole of the forenoon "the rain descended and the floods came," and from the unfortunate results of this watery outburst we were led to the conclusion that, like the house mentioned in Holy Writ, some of our habitations were built upon the sand.

The Delaware River front of our thoroughly drenched city presented a very dismal and disheartening appearance. The water in many places rose above the level of the avenue, and gave the disconsolate 'long-shore-men a gratuitous view of Venice. Some enterprising commission merchants attempted to hold the flood at bay with a broom, but they found themselves quite as powerless as King Canute, when he said to the breakers of the North Sea, "Thus far shalt thou come, and no farther."

At Fairmount Park the effects of the heavy storm were plainly visible. It was again gullied in several localities, thus marking out natural water-courses, which, if culverts or drain pipes were laid, would prevent the same thing occurring in the event of another rain-storm like that of yesterday. Deep crevices were cut in the walks by the torrent which flowed down the banks, and in many places large pieces of sod were torn from their places.

It will be remembered that during the storm of last Thursday week, the water congregated into a large pond this side of the culvert at Thirty-first and Thompson streets, over which the Reading Railroad passes. This culvert being entirely too small, then gave way, and the waters coming down with such force as to carry away a large portion of the embankment. A temporary trestlework was put up, and the trains made their daily trip. But last night the water, like a mighty torrent, that had accumulated on the high land above, rushed down upon this bridge, destroying it, and greatly enlarging the already extensive break.

The force of the rushing water carried with it such an avalanche of sand that at once filled up what is called the "forward bay" of the Spring Garden Water Works. This bay is 17 feet 6 inches in depth, 30 feet in width, and extends to the Schuylkill, and was filled to its edge with this sand.

The supply of water was cut off and the works stopped. The damage done will exceed $5000, and since the Fairmount Park Works have also ceased pumping, the supply of water to many of our manufacturing establishments will be cut off, thereby greatly increasing the damage by the flood.

The Spring Garden Works suffered to the extent of several thousand dollars. The engine room was covered to the depth of two feet with sand, and the forebay was filled with the same material to the depth of fifteen feet.

The Reading trains were delayed several hours in consequence of the earth being washed upon the track. A strong force of men were on hand at various points along the read, and with considerable labor the trains were passed. The bridges were closely examined in places where the waters were high, but all were secure.

The earth has washed away at the iron-furnace above Girard avenue bridge, doing considerable damage to it, and leaving a large chasm in the street.

The damage in and about Thirty-first and Thirty-second and Thompson is large. The brewers located there have suffered greatly. Messrs. J. and P. Balz consider that the total damage done since the commencement of this rainy period will exceed $25,000. The water has eaten out the plastering in the walls of their buildings, and filled their extensive beer vaults full. This last storm was a repetition of the former, and has added to the already large loss.

Mr. Gustavus Bergner's loss by the storm of yesterday and last night was about $2000, mostly upon beer, which attained too warm a temperature by the presence of the water which flowed into the vaults, filling them to the arches. Messrs. Vollmer & Bern sustain a loss of about $1500 upon the stock on hand. The other breweries around, those of Messrs. Goltz, Brailman, etc., were damaged slightly.

On account of the Waterworks at this point being so damaged as to cease running, the brewers will be unable to carry on their operations until a new supply of water is provided.

A large stone wall above the Spring Garden Waterworks was undermined, and came down with a terrific crash upon the Reading Railway, some time during last night, but a gang of workmen being immediately set to work, soon cleared the track so as as not to impede the running of the trains.

In some of the lower sections of the city the inhabitants suffered severely from loss of property and partial inundation.

The cellars in Thirteenth street, from Shippen to Catharine, and farther south were completely flooded with water, and singular and many were the devices resorted to to get them cleared.

Ellsworth street, also, received a pretty good saturating, and there were but few dry cellars west of Tenth street.

In the vicinity of Twelfth street and Washington avenue the flood was more severe than that which happened a week or twosince. The cellars were overflooded, and in fact the water at one time was so high that people might have gone in boats from house to house.

Westward of the Baltimore Railroad depot, unpaved streets were gullied by the flood, some of the places being hub deep. At several points portions of the Baltimore track were submerged, but not sufficiently to interrupt travel.

The culvert on Chesnut street, near Forty-second, gave way with a resounding crash, frightening many in the neighborhood. It is 70 feet long by 25 or 30 feet wide, and was thought to be a good and reliable piece of workmanship.

The culvert on Sansom street, below Twenty-second, also gave way with tremendous noise, and a part of the sidewalk accompanied it. The entire middle of the street glided down regularly and evenly.

At Twenty-second and Filbert streets some damage was produced by a large excavation, into which a horse fell, and he was much hurt.

At Eighteenth and Spruce streets the water laid in the street in large floods, the culvert at that place being unable to carry it off.

Spruce street, from Twenty-first to Twenty-third, was also almost engulfed with water, and it was with difficulty the cars were enabled to run.

From Point Breeze race course down to Schuylkill Point the flood was immense. Then across the Schuylkill the roads leading from ex-Coroner Fenner's plantation, near Penrose Ferry, to the Suffolk Park course, and thence to the Darby road, were overflowed in many places, but no damage was done. In this section of the rural districts quite a number of dairymen live, and hundreds of cows graze there. Many of the animals had to swim before reaching the higher ground.

"Oldman's Creek," in the southern part of the city, was greatly swollen, and overflowed its banks, doing some damage.

The Point House road, passing through the low meadow ground in the First Ward, was overflowed while the rain continued; but the water soon ran off through the many draining ditches.

The new Court House cellars were pretty well filled by the water pouring from the roof and making a channel through the rear wall of the building, and flowing into the cellars.

In a word, it may be said that all the sections of the city where the grade is low, and there are not sufficient culvert facilities, were overflowed. The locality of Eighteenth and Vine streets, subjected to overflows from heavy rains, came in for a heavier deluge yesterday than at any other time this season. The water extended from house to house, and cellars were speedily flooded.

The corn and oats in the neighborhood of Bridesburg is all beaten down by the rain, and three or four inches of water covers the ground. In some places it is a foot deep. The meadows are all overflowed, and in two or three places the banks are broken. At high tide to-day there is no doubt that the banks will be broken all along from the force of the water. Great apprehension is expressed by the farmers in regard to the crops. Some of them have lost terribly.

Martin's dye-house, on the Bridesburg road, is surrounded on one side by the aqueous element to the depth of several feet. Two outhouses stand in the water very deep. The Bridesburg bridge is damaged seriously. A report says it is swept away.

The bridge over the creek has all the ballast taken out of it, and in consequence cannot be drawn. Several boats are there waiting to get through, but the tide is so strong that it would be impossible, even if the draw could be opened. The bridge which crosses Gunner's Run, on White Sheaf lane, is covered with water to the extent of two feet, and it is expected every moment to be washed away. All along this lane the water is a foot deep, and in some places double and triple that.

The farmers coming from the country stated to our reporter that they had to go for miles out of their road in order to cross a bridge to get into the city—a great many having been washed away over the creeks, the rushing water carrying off everything in its course. Trees were uprooted fences, torn down, and all floated off. Chickens, geese, and ducks were carried off and drowned in endless numbers.

Frankford creek was greatly swollen, but all movable property thereon was placed out of danger from the flood. Some mills were flooded in their basements, but no extensive damage was done.

There was a perfect rush of the flood down the Roxboro' road—so strong, indeed, that it was with difficulty that a pair of horses attached to a wagon stemmed the current.

In the vicinity of the City Hospital the rain was very heavy, and the lower surface of adjacent territory completely flooded. No damage was done to the hospital.

Some of the street cars got along with the greatest difficulty, and the dummy engines on the Frankford route were stopped in the morning for a period of about two hours. The bridge on the Second and Third streets line, about a mile this side of Frankford, a portion of which was washed away last week, received greater damage last night, a wider breach being made. One track was completely demolished, but the other is all safe, the cars running regularly. Large quantities of water are collected in the vicinity of Frankford road, above Allegheny avenue.

At Twenty-first street and Girard avenue the culvert which broke yesterday left a wide breach, filled with water. Workmen were engaged this morning in repairing it. The break is about 40 feet long, 20 feet wide, and 30 feet deep. The travel on the Girard Avenue Railroad was impeded for a short time, but the cars run on time now. A drunken man fell into the water, and came very near being drowned. He was rescued by some of the workmen.

At the foot of Thompson street, Schuylkill, the wharf is overflowed to the depth of four feet. Thomas Saybrook's blacksmith shop is all under water, as well as the wheelwright shop attached to it, belonging to the same party. The water in the latter comes up to the window-sill.

Below this is a temporary stone yard, all the stone work for the New York and Washington Railroad bridge being prepared here. This is all inundated to the extent of three feet, for a distance of a hundred yards from the Schuylkill.

Considerable damage occurred to a culvert in the neighborhood of Twentieth street, below Berks, and a son of Mr George M. Baugh came near being washed into it.

In Cohocksink creek the water rose to a great height, and with much rapidity.

SCENES ALONG THE SCHUYLKILL—DAMAGE DONE IN WEST PHILADELPHIA.

Yesterday afternoon there were manifestations that the Schuylkill was fast rising, and towards evening the disastrous effects of the volumes of water pouring into it from all the upland streams began to be felt by all who inhabit its banks. Fast and faster it rose, hurried on by the volumes which poured into it—once rippling brooks, now dashing torrents—from all the highlands along its course. As darkness drew on the Schuylkill had risen ten feet above its ordinary height, and this morning it seems almost a Niagara—turbulent, foaming, and eddying like a cataract, and with a height of from twelve to fourteen feet.

Its waters are as yellow, if not more so, than ever were the waters of the Mississippi. As a natural consequence, all the low lands along its shores are inundated thoroughly. Some places the water-mark now extends more than three hundred yards from its usual border. Large shade trees, which stand at the edge of the bank, appear as bushes, while fences and mounds and low sheds are not to be seen. As might be expected, with an increase of fourteen feet of water, the cellars of the houses are completely filled. Especially is this more evident at the Falls of the Schuylkill.

Here the entire lower stories of some of the houses are entirely filled with water, while the inhabitants, necessarily beating a hasty retreat from the advance of their aqueous foe, have jammed and jumbled all their furniture into the upper stories. A large amount of property, the loss of which will fall heavily upon the owners, was swept away by the currents from the very doors of the houses.

The falls at Fairmount, where the water pours over the dam, are now worthy their name, for never within the memory of the oldest inhabitant has such a tremendous volume of water poured over it, with a dashing of spray and roar that make it a veritable cataract of large dimensions.

Considerable damage was done at West Philadelphia. Every place was flooded with water. Henry A. Dreer's nurseries were literally soaked, and the track of the Hestonville and Mantua Railroad was washed away near the Wire Bridge, preventing the cars from running. All along the embankments of the West Chester and Media and Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad, suffered in accordance with the pressure of the storm, necessitating many repairs. The Schuylkill was again unusually high, with, if the rain continues, anticipations of another freshet.

On Chesnut street, west of Forty-second street, a large culvert caved in for a distance of over half a square. At Thirty-second and Sansom streets a small frame house was almost floated off. The planks along the Darby road were floated off.

Everything that the surging waters have touched, unless fastened, were drawn into the turbulent river and carried resistlessly away. Large trees, a great amount of lumber, boxes, portions of houses, sheds, broken fences, and no less than five large and battered coal barges were seen coming down the river, and two defunct and bloated "squealers" floated down and were dashed against the piers of the Manayunk Passenger bridge.

The River road, on the Montgomery side of the Schuylkill, is entirely inundated from the abovenamed bridge to Spring Mills, and is covered with over six feet of water. Three large brick houses above this bridge are entirely shut in by the water, and the inhabitants, after being kept in the greatest fear during the night, only effected their escape late this morning. On the opposite shore of the Schuylkill the houses that stand upon the low ground are filled with water above the second stories, and the denizens have had to take speedy flight in order to escape, leaving their goods behind. Immense will be the damage done by the rising of the Schuylkill. The water is gradually increasing—having come up six inches since this morning at 8 o'clock.

THE FRESHET AT MANAYUNK.

It is forever destined, that of all the skirting precincts of Philadelphia, that of Manayunk shall receive the fullest share of the evil that an overflow of water and a consequent inundation can cause. Stretching along the Schuylkill, at the foot of a steep descent, which is variegated with deep gullies, it necessarily is the unwilling recipient of all the the surplus water that comes from above.

This last freshet will long be remembered as one of the most disastrous that has ever visited Manayunk. The continual and heavy rains of the past week has formed torrents which washed down the cross streets of that village, scooping out deep gullies in their centres and along their sides, extending their whole length in many instances, and varying from two to eight feet in depth, and from three to six in width.

All the factories, excepting one of steam power, has ceased operations. In every one which stands upon the border of the river, the water reaches to the second floor. Great damage has been done. Stock has been so saturated as to be useless. Other materials have been so mixed with dirt and sand as to be worthless. In some of the factories the lower stories have been the recipients of all the dirt and debris that the rush of water has brought down, and are consequently filled.

Maxon's woollen mills have not been damaged so greatly as before, since the proprietor, fearing another inundation, removed his stock; yet his loss will foot up $3000. The dam at the paper mill of Messrs. Randolph, Heft & Co. was entirely washed away. Upon this dam there were deposited about one hundred and fifty tons of coal, which gave way, and one hundred tons were precipitated into the river and lost. One hundred tons of coal belonging to Thomas Schofield & Brothers' woollen mills was also washed away. These two mills are opposite Manayunk.

Mason & Fitzpatrick's mills were flooded, and considerable damage done. All the bleach and alkali in the *Inquirer* Paper Mills have been destroyed.

The trains on the Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Railroad were stopped at Falls Lane Station, while the track had to be cleared. The road in many places exhibits signs of the storm, and the train last night proceeded with caution.

The trains on this road can now run only to Spring Mills, the water completely inundating the track. Last night the horse passenger cars ceased running, the water entirely covering the Pike road, this side of Manayunk, to the depth of five feet. This new-formed river extends from Shaer's lane to Jones' lumber yard, a fdistance of half a mile. All progress to the village by that route is cut off. The road is utterly impassable. Some daring individuals—more foolish than wise—attempted to ford it with their teams, and came near losing their lives in the attempt.

The only mode of reaching Manayunk is by taking the Ridge road over the Hills, and down Shaer's lane—which adds two mills, however, to the distance to be travelled. The Schuylkill, at this point, is as turbulent a river as one desires to see—much less to be upon. It has completely inundated Campbell's dye-house, destroying all the dye stuffs, etc. The Main street in Manayunk was a river, the water coming down it with such force as to carry away everything which tended to impede its progress. Green lane and Mechanic street, were badly ploughed out; the water burst the culverts, and extended itself in the cellars of the houses along its course.

A gentleman who has lived in Montgomery county, opposite the town of Manayunk, for the last fifteen years, asserts that he has never known such a steady fall of rain during all that lapse of time. The water in the Schuylkill river rose two feet between the hours of six and eight last evening. Fears are entertained that, by its further rising, much additional damage will be done. The rain is still failing, and no signs as yet of its ceasing.

Many fear that the large wooden passenger bridge which crosses the Schuylkill at this place will be demolished. The water, rising to such a great height, comes within six feet of the bottom of the bridge. Huge trees are hurled against its abutments, as if to tear them from their places.

A sad spectacle meets the eye in Manayunk. It presents a melancholy sight. Streets made gullies, sidewalks extemporized into streets, a watery barrier stopping all business. Mills all closed, and drenched observers tramping through the streets with wo-begone faces. Stones and dirt are everywhere deposited—mostly in the houses. In all things considered, the damage in and about Manayunk by this freshet will exceed $100,000.

The Wissahickon has become a river—and below its falls, Johnson's worsted mills have ceased operations because of its deluging propensities. All along its descent of the Ridge Avenue road, the water has gullied out the railroad tracks at one point, and filled the sediment upon them at other places. Three large stone culverts have given way on the Ridge road, and a large stone wall below the second toll gate was undermined and fell with a rumbling crash. A most disastrous storm this has been, the evil effects of which along the Schuylkill will long be felt by the inhabitants.

SAD DROWNING CASE—A SERVANT GIRL AND CHILD FALL OVERBOARD.—A lamentable case of drowning took place this morning, in which a servant girl and a child belonging to Thomas Potter, Esq., Councilman of the Fifteenth Ward, lost their lives. It appears that Mr. Potter and family were returning from Cape May, where they had been spending a few days, and that they had arrived at Camden, and were about embarking on board of a ferry boat for the city, at Federal street wharf. The servant girl, having in charge the child, on making an attempt to pass from the slip to the boat, lost her foothold, when the and the child, about eight years old, were precipitated into the Delaware.

The cry of distress was immediately heard, and the passengers made a rush for the spot from whence it proceeded, when they saw the girl and child both struggling in the water for their lives. Ropes and planks were immediately brought into requisition, and every effort was at once made to save the sufferers, but the efforts put forth were in vain, as the two were seen to rise for the last time and then sink bevond the reach of the humane men who were striving to save them. The feelings of the distracted parents can be better imagined than described, who thus had their cup of pleasure suddenly dashed from them for that of one filled with bitter anguish.

Efforts were continued to be made to secure the bodies of the victims of this sad disaster, and after working for some time, they proved successful, both servant girl and child having been dragged from the water. The affair has cast a gloom over the neighborhood where Mr. Potter resides, and many sympathizers have visited the house to render such aid as the case may warrant.

Coroner Roberts, of Camden, summoned a jury, who viewed the scene of the occurrence as well as herrd the evidence of several witnesses, none of whom were able to state how the accident occurred. The supposition of the engineer was that they were crowded off the slip, as there was quite a rush at the time. It was raining heavily, and the passengers were crowding and endeavoring to escape the rain; they appeared to be angry from some cause, probably the delay and lateness of the hour. In reply to an interrogatory, the engineer stated that three passengers walking abreast at the end of the slip would crowd a person off. The jury exonerated the company from all blame, and returned a verdict that the lives of the victims were lost through accident. They recommended further, that the ferry companies take some precautionary measures to guard against such an accident in the future.

FAMILY JARS.—A disturbance took place last evening at No. 1340 Wood street, between Mrs. Mary Achtemacht and her husband, causing quite an excitement in the neighborhood, and drawing together a large crowd of persons. It appears that there has existed, for a short time past, a difficulty between the parties named, in consequence of which the husband has kept aloof from his better half. Last evening the husband proceeded to the premises abovenamed, where he found his wife. He then gave orders for the delivery of a quantity of goods, claiming them as his own, he being the head of the house. His wife feeling that she had an equal claim on the articles in question, protested against their removal, when a quarrel took place, resulting in an officer being called in, and the parties at variance with each other in this way quieted down. The matter will undergo a proper investigation, and it is hoped that the couple who pledged themselves to love and cherish each other will still be found living on amicable terms.

OBITUARY.—Captain Alexander McCausland, late Chief Engineer in the United States Navy, died this morning at his residence, in Vine street, in this city, of disease contracted while in the service during the late Rebellion.

For mechanical ingenuity Capt. McCausland excelled. He constructed the first steam fire engine used in this city, and also built five for the Russian Government, which are still in use. He was for a long time Superintendent of the Richmond and Southern Steamship and Railway line, and afterwards of the Motive Power on the Pennsylvania Railroad. At the outbreak of the Rebellion his able services were secured by the Government, and to his genius and skill we are indebted for many improvements which are now used in the naval service. As a man he was universally respected, and had many friends in all parts of the world.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT.—A man giving the name of William Witherson was taken into custody yesterday afternoon on the charge of having committed an assault and battery on a woman named Mrs. Morgdan, living in Dutch Row, Fulton street, above the Trenton Railroad. It appears that the parties named both live in the same house, and that on Wednesday night the husband of Mrs. Morgdan came home as usual, and after remaining in his house for a short time, and not seeing his wife, made inquiries for her. Some words then passed between Witherson and Mr. Morgdan, when the former, it is alleged, obtained a long knife and ran at the husband, threatening to kill him and his wife. An alarm was given and Officer Leary soon arrived on the spot, taking into custody the accused, who was conveyed to the office of Alderman Sinex, and after a hearing was held in $800 bail to answer at Court.

BREVITIES.—An old and gossiping washerwoman yesterday entered Alderman Maule's office, and swore that her husband "was a-knocking of her down, and thin shtraking her in the face" all the time. A warrant was issued for his arrest, and the needed reform effected by sending him to prison. He gave his name as Benny Swazle.——Enterprising—Since the destruction of the famous Cohocksink bridge, which partook exceedingly of the ancient style of architecture, a number of small boys, who bear up wonderfully against the odors which arise from that peaceful stream, have made a fragile crossing, and charge one cent fare. He who does not pay is tipped into the water by overturning the bridge.——A Providential Board of Health, which performs its duty well—the heavy rain.——Cannot something be done to free Washington Square of the disorderly characters that nightly infest it? Order-loving citizens can hardly pass through it in the evening without being insulted.——The first case—Henry Miller, who sold liquor on Sunday at his saloon on Eleventh street, near Girard avenue, was fined by the Court, and had to pay the costs of prosecution, in all, $72.——Is a new bill of charges to be preferred against that redoubtable functionary from the Fourth, Alderman William McMullin? He was the *chef de parti* in the firemen's riot.——"It never rains but what it pours" has been fully tested of late. Such storms put the dimes into the pockets of the street-cleaning contractors. They make great show of preparations to commence, and then hold off for the rain to do the work. Decidedly interesting and profitable!——Wanted—A culvert at the intersection of Fifth street and Germantown road to carry off the water.——Let the soldiers and sailors attend the public meeting at Horticultural Hall on Saturday evening.——"A wheel within a wheel," as a man lately said, when, after delightfully watching his son thrash a neighbor's boy, he took his vicious offspring by the nape of the neck and heavily belabored him.——The "hue and cry" made by the press generally about the non-return of aldermanic fines has had the desired effect, and that which once disappeared mysteriously now goes into the City Treasury.——The story lately circulated that the upper tier of cells in Moyamensing Prison were not used because so inadequate in strength, is entirely incorrect. Not only are they used, but some have two and others three occupants. Winnemore is confined in one of them.——Returning from their flight—our citizens coming home from the sea-shore and suburban resorts.——Impostors of every kind and grade—Beggars, mock individuals, and pseudo-representatives of business firms are met daily on all our streets. One needs to be Argus-eyed and sharp-witted, if he would not be deceived.——Our police officers and detectives complain of a great falling off in their particular branches of trade. This is good for the city, but hard on the officers, *who, no doubt*, are out of their element when not pummelling some flagrant offender.

BE CAREFUL OF THE WATER.—We have a painful duty to perform, at the request of the authorities. It is in the shape of an appeal to the ladies. Remember, all of you who control the application of mops, brooms, and Schuylkill water, that the dam at the Fairmount Waterworks has been greatly injured by the rain storm, and that the supply in the basin is necessarily limited; therefore use no more of the aqueous fluid than is absolutely needed in washing windows and pavements this evening and to-morrow morning. It should be borne in mind that such a rain as we are now suffering from has rarely ever been known before, and it is the duty of all to assist the authorities in keeping up the water supply under the circumstances. Therefore, washerwomen, nymphs, mermaids, and naiads, deal gently with the water.

THE STANTON INDIGNATION MEETING.—The soldiers and sailors of this city will hold their indignation meeting concerning the removal of the Secretary of War, Hon. E. M. Stanton, in front of the Union League House, to-morrow (Saturday) evening. Beck's Philadelphia Band has been engaged, and speeches will be made by William B. Mann, Colonel William B. Thomas, General Owens, Colonel James Givin, and others. One of the morning papers states that this meeting was not authorized by any responsible body, and would not take place, which is a mistake.

UNMANLY CONDUCT.—Michael Kennedy, who had been confined in prison for some months on the charge of highway robbery, and was liberated a few days since, made an assault yesterday on Mrs. Horkey, residing on Richmond street, near Emory. It is alleged that the accused struck Mrs. Horkey, injuring her in the face and body.

Kennedy is represented to be a vicious character, and his arrest for the offense named is in keeping with some of his former acts. He was taken before an alderman, and, after a hearing, was held to answer for the offence.

A WOULD-BE POLICEMAN IN TROUBLE.—William Tuckey, who claimed to be policeman, fell in with a man last evening on Delaware avenue, above Market street. The stranger went to bed, and soon fell asleep, and so continued until morning, when he awoke, and on examining his trunk found that $25 had been abstracted therefrom. The would-be policeman was taken before Alderman Hurley, who held him in $800 bail to answer.

CHILD BEATING.—Thomas and Ann Crosdale, living at Aramingo, near Harrowgate lane, were arrested yesterday on the charge of cruelly beating their child, aged fifteen years. The cries of the child attracted the attention of the neighbors, who repaired to the spot, when they found the inhuman father applying lashes on her back with a rope. The accused had a hearing before Alderman Holmes, and was held in $800 bail to answer.

A FITTING TESTIMONIAL—The British Government has presented to Captain Philip J. Hammond, of the ship Westmoreland, of this city, a gold watch and chain in acknowledgment of his services in having rescued the master and crew of the Queen Hortense, which vessel was wrecked on the 25th of February last.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Lewis Quinn, forty-five years of age, residing at Front and Coates streets, was arrested yesterday by Sergeant Murray, on the charge of committing an assault and battery on a woman. He had a hearing before Alderman Toland, and was held in $800 bail to answer.

LINEN DUSTERS—*Dust-proof, fitting neatly at the neck. No one can travel comfortably without one—selling at reduced prices to close out stock.*
Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
And No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
All kinds of Summer Clothing, Men's, Youths', and Boys', closing out at very low prices.

ERRATUM.—In our notice of the Riverside Institute a day or two since, it was inadvertently stated that this home, intended for the gratuitous education of soldiers' and sailors' orphans in all parts of the country, was located at Beverly. The institute, as most of our readers are aware, is situated at Riverside, Burlington county, New Jersey, and was incorporated on the 8th of April last.

OPEN FROM 7 A. M. TO 10 P. M.—As the demand for the stock now being sold in aid of the Riverside Institute is increasing daily, it has been determined that hereafter the principal office, No. 1225 Chesnut street, shall remain open from 7 o'clock in the morning until 10 o'clock at night. This will afford all whose business engages them during the day an opportunity to visit the office in the evening, and there examine the beautiful steel-plate engravings given to those who purchase stock, and also to investigate fully the whole plan as presented by the Washington Library Company in behalf of this great charity.

THE EX-SECRETARY OF WAR TO COME NORTH.—Mr. Stanton leaves Washington today for the purpose of making some investigation as to the truth of certain rumors that have gain credence in the different departments at Washington, in reference to the value and cheapness of the Ready-made Clothing sold at Chas. Stokes & Co.'s establishment, under the Continental.

FINE CONFECTIONS.—At George W. Jenkins', No. 1037 Spring Garden street, can be obtained foreign fruits, nuts, almonds, etc., as well as a fine assortment of confections. Jenkins is worthy of a call.

MORGAN H. TROTH, Wholesale and Retail Provision Dealer (Stalls Nos. 137 and 139), Fifth avenue, Fifth street Market, Fifth street, above Chesnut. Troth's Hams, Beef, Lard, Tongues, Pickled Pork, etc.

LYONS' MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER, for killing Fleas, Moths, Roaches, and Bed-bugs. The original and only sure article. Sold by all respectable dealers.

WHITMAN'S CHOCOLATE.—The best tablet chocolate for families, hotels, and restaurants is manufactured at the Philadelphia Steam Chocolate and Cocoa Works. Office and Store No. 1210 Market street. STEPHEN F. WHITMAN.

DEPOT FOR THE SALE of Lash's Five-dollar Washing Machines, Clothes-Wringers, and Step Ladders, No. 727 Market street, Philadelphia. J. S. LASH & Co.

CHILDREN successfully photographed at Reimer's gallery, Second street, above Green. One Photo-Miniature, $1. Six cards or one large picture, $1.

G. BYRON MORSE'S DINING ROOMS, No. 902 and 904 Arch street, for ladies and gentlemen, are now the popular resort for those in search of good dinners. *Visit them.*

USE DEXTER'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.
Grey Hairs Annihilated.
Grey Hairs Annihilated.
Grey Hairs Annihilated.
McINTIRE & BROTHER, No. 1035 Chesnut street.

FIRST CLASS CLOTHING—
Largest assortment.
Best Styles.
Lowest Prices.
WANAMAKER & BROWN, GENTS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING, OAK HALL, SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.
Prices reduced on Summer Goods.

JONES & THACHER, Printers, 510 Minor St.

MARRIED.

COMSTOCK—LOUDERBACK.—On Wednesday, August 14, by Rev. William J. Clark, at St. Matthew's Church, GEORGE W. COMSTOCK, of Rochester, New York, to JANE LOUDERBACK, daughter of the late Benjamin Louderback, of Philadelphia.

JENKS—STOY.—On the 14th instant, at the Parsonage of St. George's M. E. Church, No. 324 New street, by the Rev. M. D. Kurtz, Mr. THOMAS CROWLEY JENKS, of Birmingham, England, to Miss MAGGIE STOY, of this city.

DIED.

ANSON.—On the 15th instant, after a short and painful illness, HANNAH, wife of John Anson, aged 64 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, Main street, Chesnut Hill, on Monday, the 19th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. Interment at Baptist Church, Chesnut Hill.

BRANSON.—On the 15th instant, after a long and lingering illness, GEORGE W., son of Sarah and the late John Branson, in the 27th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his mother's residence, No. 914 Hutchinson street, above Poplar, on Monday, the 19th instant. To proceed to Quakertown. The cars will leave at 7½ o'clock in the morning. Funeral services at the house on Sunday evening at 9 o'clock.

CARELS.—On the evening of the 14th instant, GEORGE CARELS, in the 49th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family, also the members of Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 155, A. Y. M., and Girard Mark Lodge, No. 214, A. Y. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1727 Olive street, on Sunday afternoon next, at 2 o'clock.

CONRAD.—Suddenly, on the 14th instant, SARAH C., wife of Peter Conrad, deceased, aged 78 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her residence, No. 1324 Brown street, on Monday morning, the 19th instant, at 10 o'clock. Interment at Monument Cemetery.

GEISSEL.—On the 16th instant, CATHARINE GEISSEL, wife of Conrad Geissel, aged 49 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her residence, No. 906 York street, below Frankford road, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Postponed on account of bad weather.

GREENWELL.—Suddenly, on the 14th instant, RICHARD GREENWELL, in the 51st year of his age, at Seaford, Del.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother, Thomas Greenwell, No. 573 Lehigh avenue, at 12½ o'clock P. M., on Sunday next. Interment at Oxford Church.

HART.—On the 14th instant, Mrs. MARY L. HART, wife of Daniel Hart, Jr., in the 25th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Paradise Association, No. 9, A. O. of Odd Fellows, and Wemato Tent, No. 24, Daughters of the Forest, of Pennsylvania, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 115 Orthodox street, Frankford, on Saturday afternoon, the 17th instant, at 2 o'clock.

HINES.—On the 12th instant, JOHN B. HINES, aged 44 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Union League and the different Orders that he was a member of; also the Second and Third Streets employes and the different railroad employes, are particularly requested to attend his funeral, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 214 Frankford road, without further notice. To proceed to the Franklin Cemetery.

HUHN.—In West Philadelphia, on Thursday morning, August 15, 1867, ADELE, infant daughter of Samuel P. and Emma N. Huhn, aged 15 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, Forty-third street, sixth house above Haverford, on Monday afternoon, the 19th instant, at 3 o'clock.

LEHMAN.—On the 14th instant, HANNAH K. LEHMAN, in her 76th year.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 4304 Main street, Germantown, on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

MANLY.—On the 15th instant, MARY, infant daughter of Henry T. and Ann W. Manly, aged 10 months.

SMITH.—On the 15th instant, MAGGIE C. SMITH, daughter of Ann and the late Thomas Smith, aged 23 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her mother's residence, No. 3 Barbary place (off Vaughn street, south of Walnut and west of Fifteenth), on Monday morning, the 19th instant, at 8 o'clock.

TEAL.—On the 15th instant, Miss SALLIE TEAL, daughter of the late Harvey and Agnes Teal, in the 20th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Freytag Groves, No. 39 Catharine street, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Lafayette Cemetery.

WAGNER.—On the 15th instant, from the effects of a scald, FREDERICK WAGNER, aged 24 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his father's residence, No. 1126 St. John street, on Saturday at 1 o'clock P. M.

WOODBURY.—On the 14th instant, Capt. THOMAS WOODBURY, in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at the Presbyterian Church, in Buttonwood street, below Sixth, on Saturday, the 17th instant, at 4 o'clock precisely.

WOODINGTON.—In Andalusia, on the evening of August 14, 1867, Mrs. S. A. WOODINGTON, in the 56th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, in Andalusia, Bucks county, on Saturday, August 17, at 2 o'clock P. M.

A WATCHMAN'S RATTLE IS THE BEST means of alarm for a family to use; it is always understood to be a call for assistance. For sale, with a variety of Bolts and other securities against depredators, at the Hardware Store of TRUMAN & SHAW, (No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

GALVANIZED HITCHING HOOKS, Clothes-line Hooks, Awning Hooks, Staples, Rings, Meat Hooks, Shutter Bolts, Stay Nails, Turnbuckles, and other Hardware. These will not rust from exposure to the weather. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

SCREW BOLTS AND WASHERS OF A variety of sizes. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN THE AMERICAN Life Insurance Company, OF PHILADELPHIA. OFFICE [6 15Sp S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated and Easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the approved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 9 15]

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 25 S. NINTH Street, First Store above Chesnut street. [4 9]

FOSTER, FASHIONABLE HATTER, 4 11 6mSp] No. 7 S. SIXTH Street.

JOHNSTON & SELDEN Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Bankruptcy. No. 434 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. [6 10 3m Ex-Gov. W. F. JOHNSTON. GEO. S. SELDEN

THIRD EDITION

FROM EUROPE THIS P. M.

Financial and Commercial Report to Noon.

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, August 16—Noon.—Consols weak, 94¼; American securities generally in better demand; Five-twenty bonds, 73¼; Erie, 46¼; Illinois, 78; Gre. at Western, 21½.

LIVERPOOL, August 16—Noon.—Cotton quiet with sales of 10,000 bales; middling uplands, 10½d.; middling Orleans, 11¼d.

The Broker's Circular says that the sales for the week will amount to 98,000 bales; 37,000 for speculation, and 9000 bales for export. Stock in port 680,000 bales, including 315,000 of American.

Breadstuffs quiet and steady. All other articles unchanged.

ANTWERP, August 16.—Petroleum, 43 francs.

Marine Intelligence.

LIV

THE LATEST HUMOR.

MRS. BROWN'S VISIT

TO THE

PARIS EXHIBITION.

WHAT THE OLD LADY SAW AND DID THERE.

BY ARTHUR SKETCHLEY,

AUTHOR OF "THE BROWN PAPERS."

PART IV.

(Continued from yesterday's issue.)

What to do I didn't know, for there wasn't no cloak-room, nor nothink near at hand, and there I was obligated to walk ever so far all among the crowd, a-carryin' of that jupong, as I'd 'ave throwed away with pleasure, but didn't dare to there. And when I got to what they calls the westiare, that jupong was that broke that it couldn't be wore no more, as I'd been and ketched my foot in it; and if that Miss Tredwell didn't 'ave the face to say as it were worth twelve shillin's, and 'ad cost eighteen, as I don't believe a word on, for I've seed them ticketed ten over and over agin. But Mrs. Wells, she stood my friend, and managed for to pin me up; but I 'ad to go 'ome as soon as I'd took some refreshment, and 'ad to carry the jupong. And if Miss Tredwell didn't expect me to pay 'er twelve shillin's; but I says, "I'll give you eight, as it's more than it's worth, and never wanted to wear it." And I do believe it was only 'er art as made 'er lend it me, a-'opin' as I might spile it, as she wanted to get rid on thro' being quite gone out.

I always did 'ate borrerin' clothes or lendin' 'em either, as always ends unpleasant, the same as my black welwet cape as I lent to Brown's sister and never see a westment on it agin, as she said as it were took off 'er arm aboard of a Gravesend steamer, as in my opinion she's been and made away with it and won't tell the truth 'onest.

I quite took more to Mrs. Wells arter that day, and 'er and me often 'ad a friendly chat and suited one another, for them others would go a-flyin' off to that Exhibishun with their breakfasts in their throats, and 'er and me did used to take it more quiet, and it was the next day but one as I'd 'ad that mess about the jupong, as 'er and me agreed for to go into Paris by the 'buss, as was got werry nigh at 'and. Well, tho' not dressed over light I felt chilly, and says to 'er, "I'm sure it must be cold out of doors."

As soon as I'd got out I found as the weather 'ad changed, and afore I'd been out long I was downright a-perishin' with cold, and says to Mrs. Wells as I should like a "petty ware," as is what they calls a drop of brandy. She said as she should like the same; so I says, "Let's stop a bit, and we can soon ketch the 'buss up;" so we stops at one of them caffees, and says to the garsong, "Doo petty wares."

He says somethink gibberish like, and brings in the bottle. I don't think as ever I felt more chilled thro', so I says to 'im, "O sho," as he understood, and brought some 'ot water, and Mrs. Wells and me 'ad a small tumbler a-piece. When we'd 'elped ourselves, that garsong, he come and took away the brandy, as we 'adn't took much out on. Well, we set a talkin' and a-sippin' of the liquor, as wasn't over strong, till I says, "This won't do; we shan't fall in with them if we don't mind;" and up I jumps and gives the feller one of them cart wheels, as they calls five francs; he says a somethink, and 'olds up 'is two fingers.

I says, "What do you mean?" and he goes and fetches the brandy-bottle, as was almost empty, all but a drop, not more than a tea-spoonful at the bottom.

I says, "We've never drunk all that!"

He begins to jabber and scream; so I goes up to the lady as was a-settin' at the counter, with 'er 'air done very nice, and bottles all afore 'er, and shows 'er the bottle, and says "Jammy," as means never. I couldn't make nothink of 'er, and if that waiter didn't fetch a fat man out of another place as had been playin' dominoes, and they both begun at me.

Mrs. Well, she says, 'Oh, pay 'em, and let's go."

I says, "Seven francs, as is nearly six shillin's for two sixpenn'orths of brandy and water, never! Jammy," I kep' a-sayin', and if that wagabone of a waiter didn't ketch up my parysol as was a-lyin' on the little marble table, and so I says, "You give it up, or I'll make you," and shakes my fist at 'im; and if that other party didn't call in one of them surjons-de-will, as nearly scared Mrs. Wells to death, and she took and paid the two francs.

I give it 'em pretty 'ot, I can tell you, as I'm sure understood what I meant thro' me a-makin' grimaces, jest like their own ways of goin' on, till that feller as were the proprietor, I fancies, ketched 'old on me by the shoulders, and turned me out of the place, and jest at the door who should come up but a young man as was a-livin' along with us, as spoke French, and if them awdacious wretches didn't show 'im the brandy-bottle, and say as we'd emptied it, as I can swear only took two of them "petty wares" a-piece, and I shouldn't 'ave minded it 'arf so much only I'm pretty sure as that young man didn't believe me; and when we met Brown at the place, as we'd appointed, the fust thing as he said was, "Well, old gal, you've been 'avin' a pretty good turn at the brandy," as made that young man roar with larfture, and I was that put out as I said I'd go 'ome at once, and would 'ave done it, too, only didn't like to leave Mrs. Wells, as can't a-bear Mrs. Archbutt, and wont speak to Miss Tredwell, as is certingly downright sickening, with 'er hairs a-pretendin' to speak French as she don't know no more on than a cow, in my opinion, and a-goin on that foolish as made me blush for 'er, for I can't a-bear anythink as is bold in a fieldmale, particklar among foreigners, as is only too glad to pick 'oles in any one's coats.

It was agreed as we'd go to Wersales in a carriage, the lot on us, as was the Archbutts and Wellses, Miss Tredwell, with Brown and me, and a werry nice gentleman, as said he'd accompany us for to explain things, but that old Archbutt he kep' on a-botherin' about goin' by rail, so he was give in to; not by my will, for he's jest the very one as I likes to contradict.

I must say as I thinks I was dressed nice, for I'd got on things as made me look uncommon genteel, which was a blue musling and a white jacket, with pink ribbins run thro' it, and my leghorn bonnet, as the ribbins was ironed out and looked quite new, as it did ought to for only fresh trimmed at the hend of last summer, and only on my 'ead twice, but 'ad got a good deal crushed thro' that dunce of a cabman, a-lettin' the big box fall on it, and with my white lace wall, as always looks like a lady; and sorry I am as I dressed like that, for I'd 'ave give the world for my Coburg cloth 'ave and welwet cape afore we got 'ome from Wersales.

The way as they put you into them waitin' rooms, as is like pens at the railways, is werry aggrawatin', and parties kep' a starin' at me, and some on 'em called me the belly Hanglaise, and some on 'em shoved uncommon rude when the doors was opened for to let us on to the platform; and when we'd got into the carriage Miss Tredwell says to me, "I wonder, Mrs. Brown, as you dresses that conspicuous, for every one was a-starin' at you."

I says, "Me dress conspicuous! well, I like that, partikler from you," for she was a reg'lar guy, with one of them red Grabidaldi jackets on, and a yaller musling skirt, and a thing like a cheese plate on the top of 'er 'ead, trimmed round with beads, for a 'at, and a lump of 'air stuck on the back of 'er 'ead for a chignon, as she wanted to make believe was 'er own 'air, when, bless you, she 'aint got six 'airs of a side growin' nat'ral, and I'm sure that thing looked like a hairy deformity a-growin' out the back of 'er 'ead, with a face as is ugly as sin, in a pair of spectacles into the bargain, as of course she can't 'elp thro' not 'avin' made 'erself, as the sayin' is.

We was werry pleasant in the train all but for Miss Tredwell, as got a-talkin' to a minister as were Henglish, with a lot of boys with 'im, as was dressed up like a Catholic priest, leastways somethink like, as said he were a Catholic, as made a Irish party pitch into 'im, along with Miss Tredwell, one a one side and the other, till Brown says, "I'd advise you all to drop it and let the gentleman alone, and let 'im be what he likes."

"Yes," says the Irish party, "but he says he's a priest and he ain't."

Miss Tredwell, she says, "If he's a minister let 'im talk like one."

So I says to the Irish party, I says, "You didn't believe he was a priest, now did you?"

She says, "Not a bit on it."

"Well, then," I says, "You ain't 'urt;" and as to Miss Tredwell, she believes jest what she likes, whatever any minister may tell 'er, so it don't much signify what he talks about, for if she don't like it she can lump it, as the sayin' is.

So I says, "We're out for to spend a pleasant day, and not to interfere with one another's religions, as an't nobody's affairs but our own."

So Miss Tredwell says, "He's a-livin' in the same 'ouse along with me, and a-goin' on with them boys jest like a papist, as quite puts me out."

I says, "You must be touchy for that to put you out;" but I think as she was put out really, with 'er faceache as were that bad as she said as the train 'ad give 'er cold.

I says to 'er, "You'll escuse me, but," I says, "it's your teeth as wants a-lookin'."

"No," she says, "they don't," quite short; "my teeth's fust-rate."

I says, "Then they may be useful, but is not hornamental," thro' bein' a reg'lar set of cloves in 'er mouth.

"Well," she says, "you can't talk about teeth, as has only got one."

I says, "You'll escuse me, my back ones is sound, tho' only one left in front, thro' a clothes prop a-fallin' on 'em."

She only give a sneerin' smile like, and turns away 'er 'ead; but she got up the next mornin' with 'er face swelled up like a lump of dough.

There was a werry nice old French gentleman as spoke English in the carriage with us, thro' 'avin' of a English wife, as I couldn't cotton to at all, as the sayin' is, for she would keep a-runnin' down England and the English, as put me out.

Certainly, Wersales is a werry fine place, tho' dismal for to look at, and decided overgrowed. They may well call it Wersales, for I never did taste such a disgustin' glass of beer, as served me right for 'avin' of it, for I'd been caught with their beer afore, as filth is the word.

I never did see sich miles of picters as there is at Wersales, and I says to Mrs. Archbutt, "It's all werry fine to paint them battles, but, in course, they wasn't never fought in this world."

So the old Frenchman as spoke English, he says, "Oh, yes, they are victories of France all over the world."

"Yes," says 'is wife, a-chimin' in, "they've conquered every nation."

I says, "You'll escuse me, mum, but they've never conquered one."

She says, "Yes, every one, and will again."

I says, "Rubbish!" and walks on a-talkin' to Mrs. Archbutt, thro' not a-wantin' to 'ear 'er; but she would keep on at it, sayin', "France for ever!" till at last I says, "Oh," I says, "Waterloo!" for I was savage, not a-thinkin' as her French 'usband would 'ave 'eard me, thro', in course, not wishin' to 'urt their feelin's.

He flew at me like ravin' tigers, a-sayin as the English never did conquer at Waterloo. "No, no," he says, "no, it was a grand retreat; but the French was never beat."

"Oh," I says, "indeed; then 'ow about Sent 'Elener?"

The temper as that man showed, and 'is wife, too, as I couldn't stand it from 'er. I says, "Your 'usband may go on, thro' being a benighted foreigner; but as to you, I ain't no patience with you, as did ought to be ashamed on yourself, for if you like to marry a foreigner, do it in welcome, 'owever old, as I wishes 'im joy on you;" and I says, "I don't care for none of you, as is a mean-sperrited lot!" for all the English turned agin me. But I says, "Whatever you may say, Waterloo is Waterloo; and all as I've got to say is as we did beat 'em, and we'll do it agin if there's any occasions;" and off I was a-walkin' all of a 'urry, a-quite forgettin' about them boards bein' that slippy, and away goes my 'eels, and I felt I was a-fallin'; so I ketches 'old on the fust thing for to save myself by, as proved to be that old Frenchman's coat-tail, as gave way with a rip up the back, and down we goes together.

His wife, she says, "Let 'im go, you old wixen!" and in tryin' to lift 'im up, down she goes too, and there we was all three a-sprawlin', and the others a-larfin' that wiolent as they couldn't 'elp us up.

Two of them men as looks arter the rooms come up a-lookin' werry sour, and speakin' that gruff as didn't seem to see no joke in it, and I'm sure I didn't. So I says, "I'm shook dreadful, and it's a shame to polish 'em up like this, for whoever is to walk on sich boards as is like lookin'-glass and ice for slippiness, and I do believe as you does it a-purpose."

Jest then Brown come back, and says, "Whatever are you a-settin' on the floor for?"

"Well," I says, "I shall like to set 'ere a bit, for I'm that tired, and I can't keep my feet." So he ketched 'old on me, and give me a jerk up as pretty nigh knocked my bonnet off.

I says, "Let me ketch 'old of your harm, for walk I can't;" and what with 'im a-'oldin' me, and a-taking werry short steps, I managed for more to totter than to walk thro' them rooms, as is a deal too long to please me; and Brown wasn't over-pleasant company, as give me a reg'lar jobation, thro' me a-tellin' 'im about my sayin' Waterloo.

So he says, "Don't you let me 'ear you jagerin' no more about sich a subject, as you didn't never ought to mention afore the rench; and you did ought, at your time of life, to 'ave more sense in your 'ead than illude to."

I says, "I didn't go to do it."

"Well, then," he says, "no more on it, if you please."

I was that tired with walkin' about that pallis, and I was for to go into the gardings and see the grand hose as they plays the water-works with, and there I see the old Frenchman and 'is wife as glared at me.

Well, parties was a-rushin' all one side of them fountings, so I says to Mrs. Archbutt, "Let's come this way, as no one else ain't a-goin'," and jest then they took and turned the water that strong, as the wind took, and it come slap over me and Mrs. Archbutt, and 'arf drowned us.

She was in a towerin' rage, and said as I'd done it for the purpose, as I'm sure I'd got quite as much on it as 'er, but she's been that cross-grained for ever so long, so she must get pleased agin, and off she walked a mutterin', "Old fool."

We was a-goin' to dine at the Pally Royal. So I says, "We don't want only a bit of lunch," so I says to Miss Tredwell, as was walkin' alone thro' 'avin' 'ad words with every one, "What would you like?"

"Oh," she says, "somethink light, pastry like." So we goes into a pastrycook's shop on our way to the train as we was a-walkin' to slow along with another lady as 'ad jined us thro' bein' in the same 'ouse, and a-talkin' friendly.

We 'ad a few small cakes and a glass of the winergariest wine a-piece as ever I tasted, and if they didn't take and charge us 'arf-a-crown, leastways three francs, as is the same thing when you turns it into our money, as was a downright swindle, and I wouldn't 'ave paid it, only I'd given the young girl a five-franc piece, so in course she collared the lot.

I couldn't make 'er understand much, but I kep' on a-sayin' "filloo," as I knows is French for thief, and walks out of the shop, as is a reg'lar set of 'orse leeches overywhere.

It's downright dreadful the price of everythink, and I'm sure if it wasn't as Mr. Cook manages wonderful for parties, nobody couldn't come to Paris at all, but things as Princes, and even the Prince of Wales 'isself 'ad to look to the money, and was drove to beer at the Exhibishun, as in course is a thing as he'd look down on in a gen'ral way as beneath 'im.

Wersales is a werry unpleasant pavement to walk on, and glad I was for to get to the train, where we met the others, and so got back to Paris in good time, as is a blessin', for I can't a-bear that shovin' and scrougin' for to get a train, as am always afraid of bein' pushed under the wheels, as would make short work of any one.

I must say as some of them picters about battles is werry grand, but you can see who does the work, for there was the kings and hemperors a-settin' quite easy on their 'osses, and them poor sojers a-bein' killed all round, and all I got to say, more fools them to go and fight over a thing as won't bring them no good, but make widders and orphins, and you wouldn't ketch me a-fightin', not excep' any one was to come for to inwade us, and then I'd 'ave every man, woman, and child turn to, 'cos that's fightin' in self-defense; but to see them sojers a-rushin' on like wild beasts to kill their feller-creaturs, is enough to turn any one sick, and I wouldn't be in their boots as orders it to be done, not for a trifle.

Them French dinners waries a good deal, and I'm sure as some of them as is cheapest is best, and a werry nice dinner we got for two francs and a-'arf in the Pally Royal, as ain't dear when you comes to think, tho' in course the wine ain't no great shakes, and requires you to take a "petty ware" or two arter it, as we did out in the gardings, as is werry well, but it 'ad turned that chilly, I may say cold, and there was Miss Tredwell, as required all 'er warm shawl for 'erself, thro' a 'owlin' with toothache. So I says to the lady as I'd made friends with, "This won't suit me, I shall get 'ome." So she says, "So shall I."

"Ah," I says, "I dare say your pa's expectin' you," for I'd see 'er about the place with a old man.

She says, "That's my 'usband."

I says, "Oh, indeed." I says, "Some parties does look holder than their hages;" for I didn't know what to say, and felt as I'd put my foot in it.

So we left the rest on 'em, as said they was a-goin' somewheres; and off me and the lady goes to ketch the 'buss by what they calls the Bourse, and 'ad to wait there some time, thro' there bein' so many a-goin'. At last we was off, but not afore the rain begun; and as to the cold, I was downright perishin'; and them 'bussmen is that contrairy, for if he didn't take us ever so far wrong, and we 'ad to walk 'ome at least a mile in torrents of rain, and all as I was fit for was bed, arter a cup of 'ot tea, as was the only thing as I'd relished all day.

Brown he come in werry late, and said as they'd all been for to see 'orsemanship, at a surk, as they calls it.

"Well," I says, "you're welcome to go for me, as don't care about them things." But he says as it were wonderful. We was fast asleep as churches, as the sayin' is, and I was a-dreamin' of fightin' with that old Frenchman about Waterloo, and thought I was 'ammerin' at 'is 'ead, as sounded 'oller; but when I was woke up, there was somebody a-'ammerin' somewheres, so I listens attentive, but didn't care for to get out of bed; and as to Brown, when I told 'im about it, he only says, "Let 'em 'ammer, as ain't at our door," and goes off.

But in the mornin' we 'eard the reason as they was a-'ammerin', for if Mrs. Archbutt 'adn't been and took the key of Miss Tredwell's door into 'er room, so she couldn't get in, and Miss Tredwell 'ad to set up in the Sally Mangy all night; and a pretty rage she were in, for she declared as Mrs. Archbutt 'ad done it for the purpose, thro' their 'avin' quarrelled at the surk, as made Mrs. Archbutt leave fust; and when she got 'ome, went and collared Miss Tredwell's key, and pretended she didn't 'ear a sound all night, as must be as deaf as 'er 'usband. But I must say as it served Miss Tredwell right, for she'd a werry nice room next ourn as she would move out on, because she didn't like bein' so 'igh up, as she said it didn't sound well; a stuck-up hidjot, and a nice swelled face she'd got, as wasn't no improvement to her, and couldn't go to the Louver the next day, as she'd promised to, a-sayin' as she'd been, and could show 'em everythink worth seein', as is 'er blowin ways; but she 'ad to take to 'er bed, and was glad for me to ferment 'er face with poppy-'eads, as gives 'er ease; but I must say, of all the disagreeables as ever I did see, she's the worst, out and out. Sich a sour, discontented temper, and that conceited, as you'd think 'er a downright beauty, instead of a fright.

I didn't mean for to go to the Louver myself no more, but they all says to me, "Oh do come, Mrs. Brown, 'cos you've been afore, and can tell us all about it."

"Well," I says, "I ain't no objections, though it would take wollums." So go we did, a party. As is certingly a noble place, and some of them picters is werry well, tho' I've 'eard say as they was stole, a good many on 'em, out of other countries, by old Boney, and a good many had to be give back.

What I likes best at the Louver is them royal robes as is a-'angin' up in glass cases; and there's a little shoe as belonged to that poor dear queen, with 'er 'ead cut off; and there's everythink as Bonyparty did use to wear, down to 'is tooth-brush; all except what Madame Tusso 'ave got in Baker Street Bazaar, as is the best, for there's the carriage as he tried for get away in, and the bed as he died in; and 'owever they can let 'im lay there in that state, as even the Duke of Wellin'ton 'isself went to look at 'im, as they'd better put in 'is tomb, as they've got all ready in the Invalids, as we're a-goin' to see, and no doubt a wonderful man, but why ever couldn't he stop at 'ome like this one, and set to work for rebuild the place, as must have wanted it in them days, as I've 'eard say they 'adnt a drop of water in the 'ouse, as wants many improvements still, tho' werry nice to look at outside, and certingly werry pretty, and all done up gay; and as to the furnishin', it looks that elegant lit up of a night, as is like fairy-land. But give me what's plain and wholesome afore all your finery, as is only gimcrack arter all. And the floors at that Louver was as bad as Wersales for bein' slippery, and p'raps it's done for the purpose, for to prevent any one a-hookin' of it too sudden, as might be a-carryin' somethink off, and wouldn't never get far; leastways, I shouldn't, for I was a-slippin' about all the time, and wouldn't 'ave minded if I'd 'ad my umbreller, as is always a support, and done no 'arm to nothink, for I'm sure I shouldn't never 'ave took it off the ground.

But as I were a-saying about that Louver, it's a noble place, and done up all beautiful for to show to them kings and hemperors as is a-comin' on a wisit, one down and the other come on, as the sayin' is, 'cos, in course it wouldn't do for to 'ave a lot of 'em all together at a time as would lead to words, a-talkin' over their kingdoms, as they're all a-tryin' to do one another out on, and 'im as is the strongest will in course get his way, certingly this 'ere hempire 'ave a wonderful harmy of 'is hown. I don't know 'ow many millions, but the place reg'lar swarms with sojers, as is all to show off among them other kings, as no doubt makes them feel wild.

But the way as they gets the sojers is downright 'art breakin', as Mr. Ditcher was a-tellin' me they makes every one serve, a-tearin' on them away from their 'omes, like as they did a young man as he know'd as 'ad a aged mother for to support on a sitivation of about eighty pounds a-year, as kep' 'em both respectable, and 'er one as 'ad seen better days, when he was drawed and 'ad to serve, and 'is place kep' open for 'im for a 'ole year, as he come back to quite pleased, but ketch 'em a-lettin' 'im go, and called 'im back for 'is four years as he 'ad to serve, and lost 'is place in course, and the poor old lady broke 'er 'art and died, and was of course a burden off i's back, but he never settled down to no good, and was p'raps drove to the Morg in the end like a-many more.

I was that wild when I found as I might 'ave took my umbreller to the Louver, as would 'ave been a comfort there and come in useful, for as we was a-comin' out of it, it was a-rainin' 'ard, and should 'ave brought it all but for a party where we was a-stoppin', as is one of them as must put her oar in, as the sayin' is, and she says umbrellers ain't allowed in there, and so said every one, so I left mine. I must say as they do keep up them pallises beautiful night and day, as makes Buckingham Pallis look a dingy 'ole, and the gas a-burnin' beautiful and bright, as is quite a disgrace to us as inwented it; but I 'eard parties sayin' as they'd walked over us everywhere at the Exhibishun, and even cut us out with our own knives, as we did used to beat 'em at 'oller.

I says to Brown, "I don't think as I shall do that 'ere Exposishun much more, so should like a good day at it."

"Well," he says, "we'll start early to-morrer, and finish it up."

I says, "I'm agreeable." So he was up with the lark, as the sayin' is, and went over to breakfast, and when we got into the Sally Mangy if all the chairs wasn't put with their faces down like agin the table, so the waiter he said as it were parties as 'ad come down 'arf dressed, and done it for to secure the places; but the lady of the 'ouse she come in and see it and up and spoke like a lady a-sayin' as it were not fair and she wouldn't 'ave it, and says to me, "Mrs. Brown, mum, pray take your place."

I says, "Oh this 'ere little side table will do werry well for us" as was in the winder; so down we set, and Mrs. Archbutt she come in jest then a-sayin' as Archbutt was that bad as he couldn't get up, so us three jest filled the table as the waiter brought us werry nice tea and 'ot rolls, leastways new, and 'am and beggs, as was fresh laid, and plenty of delicious butter as I quite enjoyed. Well other parties come in and took their places at the other table, and jest then down come them parties as 'ad thought to 'ave 'em by turnin' down the chairs, and one party as was that one as was always interferin' and told me not to take my umbreller to the Louver. She was one as know'd 'er way about, and she says to the waiter, as was a werry civil party, "That table was secured for me," a-pintin' to where we was a-settin'. He told 'er as fust come fust served was the rule. So she says, "Any one as 'ad the feelin's of a lady wouldn't 'ave took a table as was engaged."

I says, "Pray, who are you to engage a table?" I says, "P'raps you'd like to 'ave the best of everythink, and fust turn."

She says, "That's my table, and if you was a lady you'd give it up."

I says, "If I was a fool, you mean, but," I says, "there ain't nothink green about me." Well, I do think as words would 'ave run 'igh, only some 'ad done breakfast and got up, and that flaunty thing sat down and began a-finding fault with everythink. So I says to Mrs. Archbutt, "It's my opinion as them as lives in the cookshop line at 'ome gives theirselves the most hairs when out."

Oh, she did fly out, that party, and said as I was a gross insultin' of 'er, and she wouldn't set in the room with me; but she was too wide awake not to go on with 'er breakfast, and kep' a-glarin' at me with 'er mouth full of roll and 'am, as I didn't care about; but found arter as I'd 'it 'er 'ard thro' 'er bein' in the 'am and beef line, as, in course, I were unawares of, or I'd never 'ave illuded to the subjec', as, of course, was a 'omethrust, as the sayin' is.

They tells me as that Exposishun is arranged in horder, but I'm blessed if I could make 'ead or tail on it, for I kep' a-wanderin' on, and seein' the same things over and over agin. Brown, he was that dead nuts on the machinery, as is, no doubt, werry wonderful, but don't suit me; so I agreed for to meet 'im at Spiers and Pond's, and me, and Mrs. Archbutt, and another lady, the same as we'd met at Wersales, went one way, and Brown another. As to Miss Tredwell, she was in that rage over 'er key as she wouldn't speak to nobody, and went back to 'er aunt and uncle; and when we met 'er in the Exposishun, only bowed distant and 'aughty in passin', as I'm sure didn't 'urt my feelin's.

Mrs. Archbutt, she was quite cheerful and 'appy all thro' bein' without 'er 'usband, as certingly is a aggrawatin' old fool. She kep' a-sayin', "Oh, come here!" and, "Oh, do look there!" till I says to 'er, "I ain't a-goin' bustin' about like this."

"Oh," she says, "I wants to see everythink."

"Well," I says, "you're old enough for to take care of yourself, and can meet us by and by." So off she walks, and me and that other lady in the name of Wilby was left alone, and was a-lookin' at them jewels; and I was a-speakin' about anyone a-marryin' for them things without no affection, and I see 'er eyes full of tears.

"Ah!" she says, "many does it."

I says, "I've no patience with them, as 'ad better go to service."

She says, "You're right;" and then I remembered about 'er 'usband bein' that elderly, so I changes the subjec' sudden, thro' a-remarkin' as I'd 'eard say as there was kings and queens a-walkin' about jest for all the world like common people, and certingly if there was kings and queens they was common-lookin' enough, though I see many a-givin' of theirselves hairs all hover the place.

I was a-walkin' about, and we come to one place where there was a many lookin' in; so I says, "What is it?"

"Oh," they says, "only some Turks a-makin' real coffee."

"Well," I says, "I never know'd as Turks made coffee, as I always thought grow'd."

"Oh," says a party, "they're a-makin' the real thing, as is well worth tastin'."

So Mrs. Wilby said, as 'er 'ead were that bad, as p'raps a cup of good strong coffee would do it good.

"Well," I says, "I've 'eard say that it is a fine thing for the 'ead."

So in we goes, and them Turks as was called Tunics, illudin', no doubt, to their 'abits, was very perlite, and brought us the coffee in a little cup, as I took a gulp at; and of all the beastliness as I got in my mouth, as were nothin' but 'ot water and coffee-grounds, as swaller I couldn't, so I spit all over the place, as p'raps was not manners; but I'll teach them Tunics not to play no more of their games on me, as ain't one to stand no sich larks.

I see their eyes a-glarin' at me, as, no doubt, would 'ave liked to 'ave 'am-strung me on the spot, as they do their own wives, the willins, a-darin' for to tie a 'onest woman up in a sack, and drownd her. I should like for to see 'em try to get me into a sack, as I think they'd 'ave their work cut out.

I don't know what they charged for that beastliness of coffee, for Mrs. Wilby took and paid for it, and says, "Never mind."

She was that broken sperrit, as didn't seem for to mind nothink.

I ain't no doubt as all them buildin's as is about the Exposishun will be werry fine when finished, but they seems all in confusion now, and higgledy-piggledy, as the sayin' is, and Rooshuns and Prooshuns and them Germans, along with the Grecians and Swedes, as I did always used to think meant turnips, thro' havin' 'eard Mr. Simpson, as was a large cow-keeper, speak on 'em often, but turned out 'uman bein's; and then there was them Denmarks, along with the Dutch, let alone Turks and infidels of all sorts, as put you in mind of Noah's Ark, as contained beasts of all sorts, and if 'adn't been for lots of perlice all over the place, no doubt would 'ave been a-tearin' one another to bits like wild beasts, but certingly a wonderful sight, tho' too noisy for me, and glad I was when we got to Spiers and Pond's for a drop of beer, as cooled the mouth, and that perlite to me as you'd think I'd been a queen, as they says as they know'd me as well as Queen Wictoria, as they ain't sure is a-comin', but if she should will be on the quiet like me, as prefers it; for tho' she is a-cheerin' up a bit, poor dear, yet in course must feel to 'er life's end, as is becomin' in any woman, partikler when left comfortable and a grow'd up family.

The weather kep' a-changin' from cold to 'ot and 'ot to cold all the time as we was in Paris, for I was perished in my musling at Wersales, and werry nigh suffocated a goin out in my coburg cloth in a chary-bang, as they calls it, when we went a party for to see San Denney, as is a fine church, where they did used for to bury the kings and queens; and if them low-lived wagabones of a mob didn't go out in a Resolution and took and pulled the werry dead out of their coffins and made a bonfire on them, and I'd put a few on the top on themselves, jest to see 'ow they liked it; and I do think as we'd seed nearly everythink as is worth seein', and all thro' them parties as took us about in them chary-bangs, as is werry convenient, thro' no dust a-flyin' along of the 'eavy rains as 'ad reg'larly deluged the roads, and made it werry unpleasant for me a-steppin' suddin off the kerb-stone, and missed my foot, and down I come on all fours and got up a reg'lar mask of mud, as it's lucky was only sand, and didn't 'urt myself, tho' it didn't make my coburg look any the better, and was obligated to throw my gloves away, and shook my front off as fell over my eyes, and Mrs. Archbutt never told me on till it dropped, as is a nasty-tempered woman, and I don't know as ever I wishes to see any on 'em again, tho' I must say I took to Mrs. Wilby, as made 'erself werry agreeable of a evenin' where we was a-stoppin', a-playin' the pianner, as was worth listenin' to, thro' 'avin' been a governess, tho' I'm sure for to 'ear some was downright strummin'; and as to Miss Tredwell a-singin' "Hever of Thee," I thought I should 'ave bust myself a-keepin' under my larfture, as will 'ave a went, and made Brown that savage with me; and all as I've got to say is as I'd go all over the world with Mr. Cook myself, and Brown says the same, as I'm sure they're ain't nothin' left undone by for to satisfy parties, and I felt like a friend to, and 'is good lady, as I 'opes we may meet agin and 'ave many a pleasant chat, as is always a pleasure, partikler when you agrees, as it isn't always as you can, for some parties is that contrairy as not a hangel couldn't get on with, and sich didn't ought to come out on excursions, as all depends on parties bein' that friendly.

[*To be concluded in* THE EVENING TELEGRAPH *to-morrow.*]

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PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE AND STATIONERY.

PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 1130 GIRARD STREET,
August 10, 1867.

FORAGE.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M., TUESDAY, August 20, 1867, for furnishing this Depot with Forage for a period of six (6) months, commencing September 1, 1867, and ending the 28th day of February, 1868, inclusive, viz.:—

CORN, OATS, HAY, AND STRAW,

for the use of animals in the public service at this depot, or at any other locality within sixty (60) miles of the City of Philadelphia, when required.

All grain to be of the best quality. Oats, 32 pounds to the bushel; Corn, 56 pounds to the bushel; Hay, of the best quality Pennsylvania Timothy; Straw, to be of Rye, of the best quality. All subject to inspection prior to delivery.

Proposals will state price per hundred pounds for Hay and Straw, and per bushel for Corn and Oats, delivered at places of consumption in such quantities and at such times as may be ordered. (The price to be stated both in words and figures.)

STATIONERY.

Sealed Proposals will also be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M., TUESDAY, August 20, 1867, for furnishing this Depot with Stationery, for a period of one (1) year, commencing September 1, 1867, and ending the 31st day of August, 1868, inclusive, viz.:—

Folio Post Paper, to weigh not less than 38 pounds to ream; Legal Cap Paper, to weigh not less than 16 pounds to ream; Cap Paper, Plain and Ruled, to weigh not less than 14 pounds to ream; Letter Paper, Plain and Ruled, to weigh not less than 12 pounds to ream; Note Paper, Plain and Ruled, to weigh not less than 6 pounds to ream; Envelope Paper, to weigh not less than 40 pounds to ream; Common Printing Paper; White Blotting Board, size 19x24, to weigh not less than 100 pounds to ream.

White Envelopes; size, 3½x8¾, 4x9, 4½x10½, 6¼x9¾. Letter Envelopes, white; size, 3½x5½. Letter Copying Books; size, 9x11; 750 pages. Cap Copying Books; size, 10x14; 750 pages. Blank Books, 8 to 12 quires, demi, half-bound, patent backs, Russian corners. Blank Books, 2 to 6 quires, 9x13½, half roan, 20 sheets to quire. Memorandum Books, demi, 8vo., flush, 56 leaves.

Arnold's Fluid, Writing and Copying; Black Ink, "David's;" Carmine Ink, "David's," 4-oz. bottles, glass stoppers; Inkstands, glass, assorted sizes; Penholders, assorted; Steel Pens, "Gillott's," 262, 303, 404, 604; Steel Pens, "Harrison and Bradford's," 14, 15, 20, and 505; Lead Pencils, "Faber's," Nos. 2 and 3; Paper Fasteners, "Hamilton's" and "Boynton's;" Office Tape, rolls, No. 23, 100 yards to roll; Order Files, assorted, as per sample; Sealing Wax, "best specie bank;" Wafers, 4-oz. boxes; India Rubber, "Faber's Improved Artist's;" Rubber Ink Eraser, "Faber's;" Mucilage, 4-oz., 8-oz., and quart bottles; Gum Bands, assorted sizes; Erasers, "Wostenholm's;" "French Violet Copying Ink."

All of the above-named articles to be of the best quality and to be subject to inspection.

Samples of the articles of Stationery bid for must be delivered at this office twenty-four (24) hours previous to the opening of the bids.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the bid, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, Collector, or other public officer.

Blank forms for bids can be had on application at this office, and bidders are requested to be present at the opening of the same.

The right is reserved to reject any bid deemed too high, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

Endorse envelopes, "Proposals for Forage and Stationery," respectively.

By order of
Brevet Maj.-Gen. G. H. CROSMAN,
Asst. Quartermaster-Gen. U. S. A.
HENRY W. JANES,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster,
Brevet Major U. S. A.
8 10 8t

IMPROVEMENT OF THE DES MOINES RAPIDS OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

U. S. ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
DAVENPORT, Iowa, July 24, 1867.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., WEDNESDAY, September 4, 1867, for excavating the prism and constructing the embankment wall of the Canal for the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi river at the Des Moines Rapids.

The Canal is to be about 7½ (seven and one-half) miles long, extending from Nashville to Keokuk, Iowa. The width at the water surface inside the canal to be 300 (three hundred) feet in embankment, and 250 (two hundred and fifty) feet in excavation, and in low water to be 5 (five) feet deep. All the material excavated from the prism of the canal to be used in building the embankment. The latter throughout the greater part of the distance will be about 300 (three hundred) feet from the Iowa shore. Where rock excavation occurs, the bottom of the canal will have a slope of 1¼ (one and one-half) inches to the mile. The embankment is to be built of earth clay and rock; to be 10 (ten) feet wide on top, including the rip-rap covering; to be 2 (two) feet above high-water mark, with slopes of 1½ (one and one-half) base to 1 (one) vertical. The average thickness of the rip-rap protection to be 2½ (two and one-half) feet on the river side, 2 (two) feet on the canal side, and 1 (one) foot on top.

All propositions must state the price at which each and every kind of work specified in the proposal is to be done, and no bid will be considered that is not definite in this respect.

The Government reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal.

Each bid must contain a written or printed guarantee signed by two responsible persons.

Blanks for proposals of the form required, with form of guarantee, will be furnished at this office on application.

The price or prices in the contract will be considered as including the expense of furnishing all the materials and performing all the work, according to the plans and specifications exhibited at the letting.

The entire cost of the canal is estimated at $2,068,845 (two million sixty-eight thousand three hundred and forty-five). The amount appropriated by Congress is $700,000 (seven hundred thousand dollars)—the contract can only be made to cover this amount.

Fifteen (15) per cent. of the amount of any work done or materials furnished, at the contract price thereof, will be reserved until the whole work which is the subject of contract shall be entirely completed.

Persons desiring further information can obtain the same by calling at this office, where maps, plans, specifications, and form of contract can be consulted

The Conover Controversy.

The following affidavit was published in the New York Evening Post of yesterday:

"37 AND 39 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK CITY, August 15, 1867—State, City and County of New York, ss.—Roger A. Pryor, being duly sworn, says that he has read the affidavits of Charles A. Dunham, Nathan Auser, James E. Matterson, Francis McFall and John Martin, published in the New York Daily Times of this morning (August 15th, 1867), in which deponent's name is implicated with others in an alleged conspiracy therein set forth. The deponent says that the statements embodied in these affidavits, so far as concerns the deponent, are false in each and every particular; that the deponent to his knowledge never saw either one of the persons above-mentioned; that to his knowledge neither one of them was ever in deponent's office or elsewhere in his presence; that the transactions set forth in the affidavits of these persons never occurred, to the knowledge of the deponent; that deponent never had any knowledge, directly or indirectly, of any of the matters exhibited or mentioned in those affidavits; that the Hon. Benjamin Wood, to deponent's knowledge, was never in deponent's office at any time or in any place; that deponent was never present with the said Wood anywhere at any such or similar transactions or transaction as are recited in the above mentioned affidavits; that to his knowledge no word ever passed between him and said Wood as to the release of Jefferson Davis; that deponent has had no intercourse, direct or indirect, with said Davis during the past three years, nor had anything to do, directly or indirectly, nor attempted to do anything touching said Davis's release; that deponent has had no communication, direct or indirect, with General Dick Taylor within the past five years, in regard to the release of said Davis, or on any other subject; that deponent has had no communication, direct or indirect, with President Johnson or any other official in Washington, in regard to the release of said Davis, or on any other subject; that within the past five years deponent has not had any communication, direct or indirect, with A. J. Rogers, William Radford, W. E. Niblack, C. A. Eldridge, F. C. Le Blond, or George B. Latham, or either of them; that deponent is utterly and entirely ignorant of any attempts to procure the release of Jefferson Davis except so far as he has been informed by publications in the newspapers; and this deponent says finally that the statements contained in the above mentioned affidavits, so far as deponent is concerned, are in the whole and in detail absolute and unqualified fabrications, and that in each and every particular they are utterly and entirely false and untrue. ROGER A. PRYOR.

"Sworn to before me this 15th day of August, 1867. GEORGE G. BARNARD,
"Justice Supreme Court."

The following letter appeared in the Boston Traveller of Wednesday:

"To the editors of the Traveller: Thinking I might throw some little light on the Sanford Conover affair, having had charge of him, as warden of the jail, in Washington, during his imprisonment, you will please permit me to make some statements, which I think are due to General Butler and also the Hon. Mr. Ashley.

I believe what Gen. Butler has stated, that he never saw Conover, nor any of the witnesses that came from him, and never had any communication with him. I know Gen. Butler never visited the jail to see Conover, nor ever corresponded with him in any way whatever, as my orders were not to let any one visit him or communicate with him without my consent. As regards Mr. Ashley, I did give orders to admit him to see Conover. But the friends of Mr. Johnson, while complaining of Mr. Ashley having interviews with Conover, say nothing about Hon. Jack Rogers, of New Jersey, and Hon. Mr. Radford, of New York, calling to see him repeatedly, both of whom are well known friends of the President. I considered I had no right to make any distinction in the admission of members of Congress to the jail.

I have been abused by certain journals in Washington for keeping this Conover from the Albany penitentiary, after he had been sentenced; and, as they say, for the purpose of allowing Messrs. Ashley, Butler and others to get from him evidence to impeach the President, and, in the belief of this charge, I was removed by the President the 13th of July last. Conover was kept back after his sentence at the request of Hon. Mr. Riddle, the counsel for government in the Surratt case, and by order of the Court, in order to get information concerning certain witnesses in that case, and not to give opportunity for the enemies of the President to get evidence to impeach him. I was present at the interview of Mr. Ashley with Conover on a number of occasions, and neither saw nor heard anything wrong. Conover repeatedly sent for Mr. Ashley to visit him at the jail, and on one such occasion I perfectly recollect Mr. Ashley telling him not to say anything that was not strictly true.

To show whether this man Conover is worthy of belief in his affidavits, let me state that he was not only convicted of perjury by a jury of his countrymen, but that he has other charges hanging over him equally as bad. Besides, he had not been committed to the jail one month before I detected him in cutting the iron bars of the window, and took from him the knife made into a saw, with which he was attempting to make his escape. And again, since his conviction, and only one week before being taken to Albany Penitentiary, he was detected in sawing the iron bars with a complete steel spring saw, smuggled in to him by his wife. He is a notorious scoundrel, and his affidavits were given by him for the purpose of obtaining a pardon from the President, as his associate and brother prisoner, Mr. Rabbe, had been pardoned before him.

It will be recollected that this man Rabbe was sentenced to the jail for two years for fraud on the government, and when he had partly served his time out, conceived the idea, from seeing Mr. Ashley visit the jail, of getting his pardon by representing to the President that Ashley was visiting the jail, by my permission, to obtain evidence to have him impeached, and that if he was pardoned and released he could give him all the particulars. By this means he was pardoned and immediately sent for by the President, to whom he communicated the very important information that by my permission Hon. Mr. Ashley was visiting the jail to obtain evidence to have him impeached. Conover was but following the plan of Rabbe in order to get a pardon.

Thinking too much importance is being attributed to these affidavits of a notorious perjurer and scoundrel, and being acquainted with all the facts, and wishing justice done General Butler and others implicated, I have made the above statement. Very respectfully,

T. B. BROWN,
Former Warden of the Washington Jail.

—The first volume of the *Internationale Revue*, a German periodical published at Vienna, pays special attention to English and American literature, one of its late numbers containing an admirable translation of the first part of Coleridge's "Christabel."

Expenses of the Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, August 15.—The accounts of the last session of the Legislature have been audited. A creful examination of the books in the Auditor General's office shows the following to have been the expenses:

Senators' pay, mileage and stationery,	$35,477 00
Representatives' pay, mileage and stationery,	107,508 45

The legal allowance to each person was $1000 for salary; $25 for stationery, and 15 cents per mile circular for travelling. The thirty-three Senators and one hundred members therefore received an average of $1075 each for 101 days, (from January 1 to April 11,) or about $10 64 per diem.

Rev E. L. Bailey received $300 from the Senate, and Rev. Jacob Kennedy $300 from the House for opening the daily sessions with prayer, being at the rate of $3 per diem

The thirty-three Senators had twenty-nine regular officers, seven pages, twenty-five women, and four reporters who drew pay. The officers drew $28,893 80, or an average of $996 each. The pages drew $1270 50, or $181 each. The women $921, or over $36 each, and the reporters $800, or $200 each.

The contingent bill of the Clerk of the Senate was but $633 44, as against the contingent bill of the Clerk of the House, which was $1000.

The one hundred members of the House had sixty-five regular officers, thirteen pages, —— women and four reporters who drew pay. The officers drew $57,530 78, or an average of $885 each; the pages $359 50, or $181 each; the women $1210, and four reporters $200 each.

The members and officers availed themselves of the privilege of franking documents (postage paid by the State) to the extent of $9257, with other bills not ascertained.

The entire work of the session was the passage of 1516 private laws, 73 public laws and 14 resolutions

The House appointed a number of investigating committees, the expenses of which were as follows:

Wm. S. Gregory, Chairman of Committee to report upon Exempt Property in Philadelphia,	$1,893 00
Advertising meetings of committee,	367 64
George W. Mooney, clerk to committee,	819 85
	3,080 49
Edward G. Lee, Chairman, and E. W. Davis, Wm. M. Worrall, James Subers and Wm. J. Donohugh, committee to inquire into the lottery business in Philadelphia,	660 00
Joseph R. Matthews, clerk to committee,	289 98
	949 98
Samuel Josephs, chairman of committee to ascertain whether the Atlantic and Great Western Railway had made discriminations in freight charges,	445 00
Joseph T. Chase, member of committee,	445 00
George W. McKee, do	445 00
Alexander Adaire, do	445 00
A. Muckley, do	445 00
George H Bemus, clerk to committee,	825 00
Wm. J. Ovens, sergeant-at-arms,	397 10
	$3,377 10
Wm. B. Waddell, Chairman of Committee to investigate certain charges in reference to an Allegheny county liquor law,	$375 00
Three witnesses,	104 30
	$479 30
R. A. Colville, Chairman of Committee to ascertain whether the Penna. Railroad made discrimination in freight, charges,	$225 00
N.B. Pennypacker, member of committee,	225 00
O. S. Woodward, " "	225 00
A. D. Markley, " "	225 00
George A. Quigley, " "	225 00
Luke V. Suphin, clerk to committee,	363 10
Wm. J. Ovens, Sergeant-at-arms,	272 50
	$1760 90
Wm. B. Hood, Chairman of Committee to inquire into the running of locomotives over the paved streets in Phila'a,	$381 60
George De Haven, member of committee,	381 60
Wm. J. Donohugh, " "	381 60
Geo. W. Ghegan, " "	381 60
Geo A. Quigley, " "	381 60
John W. Bolleau, clerk of committee,	741 60
Wm. J. Ovens, Sergeant-at-arms,	100 00
	$2749 60
George O. Diese, Chairman of Committee to investigate fast freight transportation system, and M. S. Quay, Geo. De Haven, L. Westbrook and William B. Waddell, members,	$1408 25
J. L. Anderson, clerk to committee,	350 10
Two witnesses,	21 90
Expenses,	250 00
J. L. Anderson, clerk,	498 20
Three witnesses,	76 23
	$2604 68
John C. Sturdivant, clerk of committee to ascertain whether any corruption attended the election of U. S. Senator,	$100 00
Two witnesses,	68 64
	$168 64

GOVERNMENT SALES.

QUARTERMASTER STORES AT AUCTION.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 6, 1867.

Will be sold at public auction, under the supervision of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James M. Moore, Q. M. U. S. A., at Lincoln Depot, on MONDAY, August 19, at 10 A. M., a large lot of quartermaster stores rated as unserviceable, among which are the following:—

30 2-h. ambulances,	55 lanterns,
63 4-h. wagons,	2,683 horse and mule collars.
10 2-h. wagons,	
10 2-h. spring do.,	1,091 trace chains,
30,000 lbs. scrap iron,	3,610 halter chains,
6,000 lbs. old horse-shoes,	1,124 breast chains,
1,500 lbs. iron wire,	421 asst. bridles,
15,912 carriage bolts,	246 saddle bags,
850 lbs. old rope,	115 saddle blankets,
500 yds. cocoa matting,	237 horse covers,
28 yds. carpet,	646 wagon covers,
1 hose reel,	2,457 H. and M. harness
20 hand trucks,	2,075 head halters,
2,009 feet assorted hose, large and small,	408 sets asst. harness,
259 office chairs,	100 wagon and amb. wheels,
101 McC. saddles,	50 anvils,
23 scales, platform and counter,	54 B. S. wagon whips,
106 shovels, L. and S. handle,	56 vises, assorted,
	20 tool chests,
	402 planes, assorted,
	195 saws, assorted,
	156 oil stones,

with tools of all kinds, bridles, bits, horse medicines, wagon tongues, chisels, axes; saddlers', blacksmiths', and carpenters' tools, etc. etc. etc.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

CHARLES H. TOMPKINS,
8,7 10t] Bvt. Brig.-Gen., Depot Quartermaster.

TELEGRAPH MATERIAL AT AUCTION.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 9, 1867.

By direction of the Quartermaster-General, the following-named TELEGRAPH MATERIAL will be sold at public auction, at LINCOLN DEPOT, under the direction of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James M. Moore, Quartermaster United States Army, on TUESDAY, August 20, at 10 A. M., to wit:—

204 cells for Portable Battery.
1000 Rubber Insulators.
7 lbs. Gutta Percha.
210 lbs. Galvanized Wire.
14 miles Vulcanized Wire.
11 miles Insulated Wire.
251 Coppers.
171 Rubber Rings.
25 Reels.
301 Zincs for Portable Battery.
1051 Telegraph Poles.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

By order of General Tompkins, Depot Quartermaster. JAMES M. MOORE,
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel,
8 14 5t Quartermaster in charge.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. Corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every Description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
9 23] Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
REMOVED
To No. 134 DOCK Street,
1 1] PHILADELPHIA.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct route to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, and all points in the Lehigh, Mahanoy, and Wyoming coal regions.

Passenger Depot, in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
NINE DAILY TRAINS.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 8, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7:45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Slating on, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad, for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12:05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 2 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 11:55 P. M., for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8:45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, by this train, take the stage at Old York road.

At 10:15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.

At 1:30 P. M.—Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, and all points in the Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal regions. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown.

At 2:45 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take stage at Doylestown for New Hope; at North Wales for Sumneytown.

At 4 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, take stage at Abington; for Lumberville at Doylestown.

At 5:20 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

At 6:20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11:30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem, at 9:15 A. M., 2:55 and 6:40 P. M. 2:05 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton. Passengers leaving Easton at 11:20 A. M. arrive in Philadelphia at 2:05 P. M.

Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1:30 P. M., connect at Bethlehem at 6:15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8:40 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 5:10 P. M., and 7:40 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 11:50 A. M. and 3:05 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:45 P. M.
Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7:30 A. M.
Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White cars of Second and Third Streets line and Union line run within a short distance of the Depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office,
1 1] No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD, VIA MEDIA.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, June 24, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, West Philadelphia, as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester, at 7:45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:50 P. M., 7:00 P. M. and 10:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street, at 6:15 A. M., 7:15 A. M., 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:50 and 6:30 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7:30 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only.

Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going east, will take train leaving West Chester at 7:30 A. M., and going west will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

Leave Philadelphia for Media at 5:30 P. M.

Leave Media for Philadelphia at 6:40 P. M.

Stopping at all stations.

The Market Street cars will be in waiting, as usual, at Thirty-first and Market streets, on the arrival of each train, to convey passengers into the city; and for lines leaving the Depot take the cars on Market street, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes previous to departure.

The Chesnut and Walnut Street cars connect with all of the above trains, carrying passengers down Chesnut street, past the principal hotels and the Camden and Amboy RR. office, at Walnut street wharf, passing out Walnut street to the depot.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8:00 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7:45 A. M. and 5 P. M.

The cars on Market street will connect with all Sunday trains, both ways, as usual, leaving Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the train leaves Depot, and will leave Depot on arrival of each train, to carry passengers into the city.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7:15 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 7:20 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with trains on P. and B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
4 19 General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—SUMMER TIME TABLE.

Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.	
Mail Train leaves Philadelphia,	7:00 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport,	3:30 A. M.
" " arrives at Erie,	4:05 P. M.
Erie Express leaves Philadelphia,	12:00 noon.
" " leaves Williamsport,	8:45 P. M.
" " arrives at Erie,	10:00 A. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Philadelphia,	8:00 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport,	6:45 P. M.
" " arrives at Lock Haven,	9:10 P. M.
EASTWARD.	
Mail Train leaves Erie,	10:25 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport,	10:10 P. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia,	7:40 A. M.
Erie Express leaves Erie,	5:10 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport,	4:25 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia,	1:00 P. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Lock Haven,	7:15 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport,	8:35 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia,	5:40 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with all trains on Warren and Franklin Railway. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 12:00 M., arrive at Irvineton at 6:40 A. M. and Oil City at 9:50 A. M.

Leaving Philadelphia at 7:00 P. M., arrive at Oil City at 4:55 P. M.

All trains on Warren and Franklin Railway make close connections at Oil City with trains for Franklin and Petroleum Centre. Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
1 1] General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—Summer Arrangements. On and after SATURDAY, June 1, 1867, Trains will leave Philadelphia, from the Depot of the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, corner of THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets (West Philadelphia), at 7:15 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

Leave Rising Sun at 5:15 and Oxford at 6:06 A. M., and leave Oxford at 2:25 P. M.

A Market Train, with Passenger Car attached, will run on Tuesdays and Fridays, leaving the Rising Sun at 11:15 A. M., Oxford at 12:00 M., and Kennett at 1:00 P. M., connecting at West Chester Junction with a Train for Philadelphia. On Wednesdays and Saturdays trains leave Philadelphia at 2:30 P. M., running through to Oxford.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 7:15 A. M. connects at Oxford with a daily line of Stages for Peach Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning, leaves Peach Bottom to connect at Oxford with the Afternoon Train for Philadelphia.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M. runs to Rising Sun, Md.

Passengers allowed to take wearing apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract be made for the same.

HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.
5 11]

ANNAMESSIC SHORT LINE
AND
United States Mail Route to the South and Southwest.

On and after JULY 8, trains will leave Depot Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, at 11 P. M., connecting closely with Express trains for the principal cities South, including Wilmington, N. C., Goldsboro Newbern, Charleston, Savannah, Raleigh, Charlotte, Columbia, Macon, Augusta, Montgomery, Mobile New Orleans, and intermediate points.

For tickets and information inquire at Offices, Nos 41 and 628 CHESNUT Street, or at Depot, BROAD street and WASHINGTON Avenue. 7 1 4m

H. V. TOMPKINS, General Agent Norfolk, Va.
C. L. TROWBRIDGE, General Passenger Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN FOR CAPE MAY.

Commencing SUNDAY, June 23, 1867, the SUNDAY MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAIN will leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (upper ferry), at 7 A. M. Returning leave Cape Island at 5 P. M., stopping at principal stations only.

Fare $2.00. Excursion Tickets, $3.00. Good this day and train only.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL,
6 20 19 Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD
SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT JUNE 3, 1867.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway. Those of the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway run within one square of it.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market Streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office, N. W. cor. Ninth and Chesnut streets.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the Depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 1 South Eleventh street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train,	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1,	10:00 A. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express,	12:10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2,	1:00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation,	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation,	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train,	5:30 P. M.
Western Accommodation Train,	5:40 P. M.
Cincinnati Express,	7:20 P. M.
Erie Mail,	7:30 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3,	9:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express,	11:45 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to FRANCIS FUNK, Agent, No. 137 DOCK Street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express,	1:15 A. M.
Philadelphia Express,	7:30 A. M.
Erie Mail,	7:30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1,	8:20 A. M.
Parkesburg Train,	9:20 A. M.
Lancaster Train,	12:40 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express,	1:10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2,	4:30 P. M.
Day Express,	6:20 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3,	7:50 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation,	9:50 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street,
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

1867.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines, from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places, from WALNUT Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz:—

	FARE.
At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accom.,	$2.25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Express Mail,	3.00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Express,	3.00
At 5 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation and Emigrant,	2.25 (1st class, 3.00 (2d class,
At 6 A. M., 8 and 6 P. M., for Mount Holly, Evansville, Pemberton, Birmingham, and Vincentown.	
At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.	
At 5, 8 and 10 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M., for Trenton.	
At 5, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.	
At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Florence.	
At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.	
At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Fish House.	

The 1 and 11:30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry, upper side.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT

Will leave as follows:—

At 11 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 12 P. M. (night), via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Lines. Fare, $3.

At 8, 10:15 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Trenton and Bristol.

At 8 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 8 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4:30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Scnecks.

At 10:15 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., for Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, 6, and 12 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,
From Kensington Depot.

At 8 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, etc, etc.

At 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

Lines from West Philadelphia Depot, via Connecting Railway, will leave as follows:—

At 1:20 A. M., and 1:30 and 6:30 P. M. Washington and New York Express Lines, via Jersey City, Fare, $3 25.

The 1:20 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

July 15, 1867. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

FOR CAPE MAY BY RAILROAD, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
Commencing SATURDAY, July 13, 1867.
9:00 A. M. Morning Mail. Due 12:25 P. M.
3:00 P.M. Cape May, Passenger. Due 7:18 P. M.
4:00 P.M. Express. Due 7:05 P. M.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE CAPE ISLAND.
6:30 A. M. Morning Mail. Due 10:47 A. M.
9:00 A. M. Fast Express. Due 12:07 P. M.
5:00 P. M. Cape May Express. Due 8:25 P. M.

The SUNDAY MAIL and PASSENGER TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 7:00 A. M., returning leaves Cape Island at 5:00 P. M.

Commutation tickets, good for ONE, THREE, or TWELVE months, can be procured at the Office of the Company, Camden, N. J.

Through tickets can be procured at No. 828 Chesnut street (under Continental Hotel). Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residences.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES,
from foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry),
Commencing SATURDAY, July 13, 1867.

8:00 A. M. Morning Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations.
3:00 A. M. Cape May Morning Mail.
3:00 P. M. Cape May Accommodation.
3:30 P. M. Bridgeton and Salem Passenger.
4:00 P. M. Cape May Express.
6:00 P. M. Woodbury Accommodation.

Cape May Freight leaves Camden at 9:30 A. M.

West Jersey Freight Train leaves Camden at 12 M. (noon).

Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 7:00 A. M. until 5:00 P. M. Freight received before 9:00 A. M. will go forward the same day.

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue
7 2 1f WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
On and after Wednesday, May 1, 1867.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2½, 3, 4, 5, 6¼, 6:10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M. 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 Down Train and 5¼ and 5¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M., 2, 7, 10½ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8½ A. M., 1, 6, 9½ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7:10, 8, 9:40, and 11:40 A. M. 1:40 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:2 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7¾, 9, and 11:05 A. M. 1¾, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8:05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown 5:40, 7, 7:50, 9, and 11 A. M. 1¾, 3, 4½, 6¼, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2:30 and 7:15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5:30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7¾, 9, and 11:05 A. M. 1¾, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8:05, 9½, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manyunk 6:10, 7¾, 8:20, 9¼, and 11¾ A. M. 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 9, and 10¾ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M. 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent.
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.
3

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA-SHORE! CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.
THROUGH IN TWO HOURS.

Five Trains daily to Atlantic City, and one on Sunday.

On and after SATURDAY, June 29, 1867, trains will leave VINE Street Ferry, as follows:—

Special Excursion,	6:00 A. M.
Special Excursion,	7:30 A. M.
Mail,	9:15 A. M.
Freight, with Passenger Car attached,	12:00 M.
Express (through in two hours),	2:00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation,	4:15 P. M.
RETURNING—LEAVES ATLANTIC.	
Special Excursion,	5:45 P. M.
Special Excursion,	4:40 P. M.
Mail,	11:40 A. M.
Freight,	7:05 A. M.
Express (through in two hours),	7:05 A. M.
Accommodation,	9:45 A. M.
Junction Accommodation to Jackson and intermediate Stations leave Vine street,	3:30 P. M.
Returning leaves Jackson,	6:23 A. M.

HADDONFIELD ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.

Leave Vine street at,	10:15 A. M., 2:30 P. M.
Leave Haddonfield at,	1:00 P. M., 6:15 P. M.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN TO ATLANTIC CITY.

Leaves Vine street at 7:30 A. M., and Atlantic at 4:40 P. M.

Fare to Atlantic $2. Round Trip Tickets, good only for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.

Tickets for sale at the Office of the Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 625 CHESNUT Street, and at No. 828 CHESNUT Street, Continental Hotel, and at No. 625 CHESNUT Street.

The Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 625 CHESNUT street, will call for baggage in any part of the city and suburbs, and check to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City.

D. H. MUNDY, Agent.
6 24 1f

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, May 6, 1867.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M., for Reading

LONG BRANCH.

ITS FASHIONS AND FOLLIES.

The Weather — The Crowd — General Grant—What he Did for Long Branch —The Rival of Saratoga and Newport—Turning an Honest Penny—Christian Fortitude — Manners and Customs — "Fixed"—Philadelphia and New York —"Loud" Fashions—The Programme of the Day—The Pastimes—The Drive— "Loud" Teams — Amusements — Pistol Shooting Extraordinary — The Hour Democratic—Love—The Ladies—Where is "The Beauty"?—The Railroad to Long Branch, Etc.

[EVENING TELEGRAPH SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

LONG BRANCH, N. J., August 5.

"Oh, this intolerable weather, as somebody sung or said,
My pen, though but a feather, is heavier than lead."

So sang the poet Saxe in his "New York in Dog Days," and so may the scribe sing who jerks the quill this morning at Long Branch. Last night it was *cold*, with a fresh breeze from the sea; this morning it is warm and clear, with a gentle, insinuating sort of an air direct from the glittering sands of Jersey. To vary the scene, and if possible make everything more disagreeable, old Sol occasionally steals forth from behind the fleeting clouds, and reflects his brazen face upon the placid bosom of old ocean, dazzling the eyes of the sight-seer, and compelling the promenaders to seek the shade. But what of that? This is Long Branch; it is *fashionable;* therefore, we are in duty bound, according to the rules of *le bon ton*, to smile, congratulate our friends upon their "improved" appearance since they have spent a day at the Branch, or leave for more congenial quarters. It may be that I'm fastidious this morning. A close room of a warm day certainly does not have a tendency to make one very agreeable, but as I have many things to speak of, which partake somewhat of all the different phases of watering-place life, I shall endeavor to accommodate myself to circumstances.

General Grant, in the past few weeks, has accomplished a multiplicity of great things which excite the admiration of the civilized world. His last step into the War Bureau was a feat in its way, but his sojourning for a few days at Long Branch was a matter of no small moment to the fashionable world, although a mere matter of pleasure to the General. Long Branch of three years ago is the same Long Branch to-day, so far as the scenery and drives and comforts are concerned, and yet there is a radical change in the society. It was always highly respectable, but in years gone by there was an easiness, amounting almost to negligence, which made things agreeable to those who sought the sea-side for comfort, which has now entirely vanished, and been supplanted by form and fashion. In fact, we are destined to be, if not already, the successful rival of Newport and Saratoga. "Good morning, Jones," says Mr. Fitzbizen, "When did you get in?"

"I auwived this evening," answer the exquisite Fitz.

"Why, I thought you'd gone to the Springs?" says Jones.

"Au, yes," answers Fitz, with a twirl of his moustache, "so I did, but it's so confounded stupid thau. Thau's nobody thau but the McFlimseys and a few othau good families of our set; so I thought I'd run down heau; confound it, I caunt see what's the reason General Grant couldn't stop up there, anyhow."

This is no idle talk or matter of imagination; the conversation (omitting names) took place last evening on the verandah of the Stetson House, within my hearing. I have endeavored to give the language, with all of its peculiarities, simply as a reflex of the ideas and style of our visitors. If it should occur, and it sometimes does, that a lady sang an air in the parlor of the hotel, you are sure to hear it done up in the most limpid French or Italian. English, in song, is entirely ignored, and a conglomeration of sounds, interspersed with trills, quavers, and demi-semi-quavers, are shrieked out upon the air in such a manner as to defy its identity by the most acute and sensitive ear. It is left to you to ask the title of the piece, if you have a desire to know what and where the music was. This of course refers strictly and only to that class of individuals who visit watering places with the sole idea of being seen, heard, and inquired after. To say the least of this matter, it would be unfortunate if we were compelled to see and hear these moths of society all the time, but a kind Providence has so arranged it that they become tired in time, and then those who enjoy the solids of this life have their little hours of recreation.

We have manners and customs here which, although quite similar to other places of like character, are nevertheless a little peculiar. It reminds me of first class hotel life in New Orleans. American citizens of African descent are the instruments through which most of the "kind offices" are performed. When I say that they are up to their business, I mean that they know how to turn an honest penny. They are very "loud" in their manners, which is our new-coined word for "style," and they do not forget to make the innocent guests of the hotel pay for the temporary enjoyments. For instance, you are lodged in room 999, "The best we can do for you, sir," and upon retiring to your room tired and weary, you find your pitcher empty, and everything generally in confusion. There is no bell; you descend from your sky parlor and walk half a square to the office, enter complaint, and with a bow you are again escorted to your room. John (all hotel servants are John) frisks about, and at the end of an half hour you are fixed. I said you are fixed; well, in that I was right, but John still hovers round about you, doing a thousand things that don't want doing, and you wonder if John don't want to be fixed too. Slip a small sum into his hand, and with a leer, which fluctuates between irony and sarcasm, he asks you if you want anything else; fee him handsomely, and a bright and benignant smile will overspread his countenance in a moment, and with a bow he quits the room, with an ease and grace which speaks profound respect. Of course the old stagers, soon free themselves from these petty annoyances, but the newly-fledged suffer, and become disgusted with a matter that has become one of the essentials of hotel life; and so we go. Hundreds leave us in the morning, whose places are eagerly snatched up by those in waiting, or the throng pours from the depot upon the arrival of the trains. We have people from almost every State in the Union, and the tide is, seemingly, never ceasing. The preponderance of our population is, however, from New York, but there are also quite a number of Philadelphians at the different hotels. *En passant*, it is worthy of remark that there is such a marked difference between the people from these two cities, that strangers to each notice it. Here goes New York with all its fashion; I may add, folly. It is "loud" in the extreme, and it will suffer all the pains and torture that flesh is heir to, to keep up the splendor. We look at it, and wonder how human nature can so far give way to vanity and show. It excites our attention, but is soon forgotten. Philadelphia is "loud" enough. There is an air of ease, grace, and elegance, without attempt at show, about everything which hails from the Quaker City, that makes it enviable. But *all* are grand, and elegance is the rule, not the exception.

There is but little variation in the hotel life at watering-places generally, and this place is no exception to the rule. We have a set programme to go through with every day. First we get up. It generally occupies about three hours for all of us to get down stairs and go through breakfast. Next we wander on the beach, drive, or occupy the time as best suits our fancy, until the hour of eleven, when we take a bath. Those who do not wish to bathe find the hour well spent in listening to the fine bands which are attached to the different hotels, and which play morning, noon, and night. After the bathing hour the ladies dress for dinner, and the gentlemen occupy themselves with their letters or in reading the morning papers. At about two the dining-room is thrown open, and then comes the grand rush and dash for dinner. If you are posted, you fare very well, but if, unfortunately, you see proper to place yourself in the hands of one of the servants (unless he is an exception), the chances are that one-half of your orders will be answered with the terse expression, "Just out!"

There appears to be no other alternative than to bear it with Christian fortitude, price $4·50 per day. The more indignant you are the less are your chances for a successful attack on the bill of fare. A couple of well-known Philadelphia merchants, one in the saddlery hardware business, the other a wholesale grocer, excited my risibilities a day or two since by their persistency and forbearance. After one hour and a quarter at the table, their patience was graciously rewarded by a cold snack. They have left the Branch in disgust, with a hope to do better at Lake George.

Dinner over, those who are not the happy possessors of their own establishments do the handsome thing by paying two dollars an hour for a team, and away they go for a ride. But now comes a couple of hours which are a little troublesome to those who have nothing to do, and do not wish to sleep. I have noticed that some of the ladies and gentlemen wander upon the beach, and

"Pick up shells that lay at their feet;"

While others indulge in the primitive sport of making sand pies and pebble dumplings. At last the two troublesome hours are passed, and then we dress again. The bands take their accustomed places on the lawn in front of the hotel, and as the sun gradually sinks below the horizon we see one of the grandest features of the day.

For miles along the beach extends a wide gravel road, as level as a floor. Facing it are the hotels and cottages, while at the rear, majestic old ocean, dotted with its scores of sailing and steam ships, rolls up and lashes the gravelly strand. In a few moments the drive, which, an hour before, has been almost deserted, is a scene of animated life and confusion, which pen and paper are inadequate to describe in a manner fitting to the occasion. Rockaways, cabriolets, phaetons, and trotting wagons, in endless variety, freighted with the most elegantly attired ladies and gentlemen, and drawn by the most beautiful and dashing horses, skim the road. Now passes the diminutive pony, whose ambling pace stands in striking comparison with the magnificent stud of trotters which follow him. Here is Mr. P., of New York, driving his blacks, firm in hand, darting along like wind, and there is Mr. P., of Philadelphia, who knows all about harness, being in the business, with his fiery greys prancing and dancing as though bidding for admiration. They get it. But look, here comes Miss V., of Cincinnati; she draws her pair with a masterly hand, and guides them along through the maze of vehicles in a manner which betokens that she understands her business. Now comes a bevy of ladies and gentlemen on horseback; we recognize them as the F. F.'s of the Quaker City. They are followed in turn by hundreds of others; and so it goes until the drapery of night settles down upon the earth, and precludes the possibility of further enjoyment upon the road without danger.

Of course there are many who find more amusement in looking on than they do in participation. They loll upon the verandahs, and applaud their favorite teams, and minutely inspect and consider the relative merits of the passing teams. Others with whom these scenes have become commonplace, resort the billiard room, the bowling alley, or pistol gallery, and there indulge in their favorite sport. There seems to be only one matter of consequence to all, and thus is, how to pass the time. The ladies indulge in most of the sports, and some of them are quite as proficient with the cue and rifle as their sterner companions. The elegant Miss Jackson, of Chicago, is the crack shot of the "Continental," if not of the Branch. She rings the bell five times out of seven on an average, at sixty feet, which is hard to beat.

Gradually the loiterers on the road and beach find their way to the hotel, and after dressing and supper are over the hop commences in the parlor, and while this is going on in the parlor, the swains steal forth to breathe their tender passion to their Dulcineas. The wide in footpath at the edge of the bluff is a favorite resort, and here at least is democracy. Jehu has put his horses away, Biddy has lulled the children to sleep, Pomp has served his last meal, and Dinah has finished her last lot of clothes. Here they congregate after the labors of the day are over, and sip the sweet nectar from the abundant store of pouting lips. Adonis, too, here finds his sweetheart, and Cupid holds court in the summer houses. There is love and love-making, and high and low enjoy the privilege, while old ocean roars and tumbles on the beach like an ogre angered at the scene of peace and happiness which he neither comprehends nor enjoys.

There are nearly, if not quite, ten thousand visitors here. The hotels are filled to overflowing, and one is fortunate to secure a nook wherein he can stretch his limbs. Probably one-half of all these visitors are ladies, but out of all I have yet to see more than half a dozen really beautiful women. There seems to be a singular dearth of beauty, and a gorgeous supply of ugliness. I draw my conclusions from a tour through the hotels at different hours during the day time. At night cosmetics, store hair, and what not, add greatly to the appearance of the fair creatures, but with all they fail to come up to the usual standard. The reason why I am at a loss to conceive.

But I have already exceeded my limits. With a few words in regard to one of the most heart-rending affairs, I will close. Reader, did you ever make a trip over the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad? If you never have, I pray you, as you love your life and your friends, do not attempt it, lest you never see friends or home again. It is a swindle of gigantic proportions, and an institution which the Legislature of New Jersey should indict as a nuisance. Let me picture a trip, in few words, from Philadelphia to Long Branch. You climb over innumerable baskets of truck, fish, etc., to the ticket office, and after securing your ticket, and running the risk of ruining your clothes by coming in contact with sundry cart-wheels and fish baskets, you find yourself on the boat. In the course of a half hour you are over the river, and ensconced in one of the filthiest of cars. Directly you start. Slam, bang goes the train with a jerk; and now commences a scene rivalling John Gilpin's ride on horseback. Slam goes the train, and whack goes your head against the side of the car. You still live, however, and

"Onward we go, in mingled hope and pain."

Five miles are passed, and we stop until a train passes. Oh, how agreeable it is, with the thermometer among the nineties! Ten minutes more and we're off again.

"Boy, come jump on," says a passenger to an urchin by the roadside.

"Can't do it; I'm in a hurry," and that boy leaves us. A few miles further, and again we stop; another train passes us, and thus we go for forty-five miles, through four hours of heart-rending and appalling speculations. At length the Long Branch junction is reached; here we drill up and down, to and fro, until a few more trains pass us, and at length we are on our road to the sea. And this is the express train! Heaven send the title, and deliver all safe, and in the same youth in which they started, at the end of the route. W. M. R.

Pardon of an Alleged Parricide.

CINCINNATI, August 15.—James Summons, who poisoned his father's entire family here thirteen years ago, causing the death of two persons, and who was sentenced to be hung, but afterwards was sent to the penitentiary for life, has been pardoned by Governor Cox. He appeared on the streets here to-day for the first time for twelve years. His father was a wealthy steamboat captain, and the son, it is alleged, administered the poison in order to get at his money bags.

Going! Going!! Gone!!!

Faster than the auctioneer's hammer knocks down merchandise, neglect disposes of the teeth. Bid, therefore, for that prize of life, a perfect set, by brushing them regularly with SOZODONT.

DRY GOODS.

COTTON GOODS.

We have now open for examination one of the largest stocks of

SHEETING AND SHIRTING MUSLINS

IN THE CITY,

And will sell them by the piece at the lowest wholesale prices.

1 case yard-wide Shirtings, 12½ cents.
1 case fine Shirting Muslins, 16 cents.
1 case extra heavy Shirtings, 18 cents.
1 case very fine Shirting, 20 cents.
3 cases best Shirting Muslin, 25 cents.

PILLOW MUSLINS.

5-4 Pillow Muslin, 22 cents.
5-4 Pillow Muslin, 25 cents.
5-4 Pillow Muslin, 28 cents.
5-4 Utica Pillow Muslins.

WIDE SHEETINGS.

8-4 Fine Sheetings.
8-4 Fine Sheetings.
9-4 Fine Sheetings.
9-4 Fine Sheetings.
10-4 Waltham Sheeting.
10-4 Utica Sheeting.
12-4 Huguenot Sheeting.

CANTON FLANNELS.

1 case Canton Flannels, 20 cents.
1 case Canton Flannels, 25 cents.
1 case Canton Flannels, 28 cents.

TICKINGS! TICKINGS!

Yard-wide Tickings, 33 cents.
Yard-wide Tickings, 40 cents.
Best wide Tickings, 45 cents.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!

1000 Pairs Blankets.

We now offer for sale One Thousand Pairs FINE BED BLANKETS, purchased for cash during the early summer, at greatly reduced prices.

We will sell a good sound Blanket for a less price than soiled or damaged ones are sold for.
All-wool Blankets, $3 per pair.
Good size wool Blankets, $4 per pair.
Fine All-wool Blankets, $4·50 per pair.
Large size Blankets, $5 to $6·50 per pair.
Very large Blankets, $6·50 to $8·50 per pair.

200 pairs Slightly Damaged BLANKETS will be sold at about HALF PRICE.

Now is the opportunity to get a good Blanket for a small sum of money.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

NORTHWEST CORNER

EIGHTH AND MARKET STS,

1 11 smrp PHILADELPHIA.

229 FARIES & WARNER, 229

NORTH NINTH STREET

ABOVE RACE.

Bleached Muslins, 10, 12½, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 22c.
All the best makes of Bleached Muslins.
New York Mills, Williamsville, Wamsutta, etc.
Pillow Case Muslins, all widths.
2¼ yards wide Sheeting, 50c.
Unbleached Muslins, 12½, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22c., etc.
All widths Unbleached Sheeting.
All-wool Flannels, 31, 37½, 40, 45, 50c., etc.
Yard-wide all-wool Flannel, 50c.
Domet Flannel, 25, 31, 40, 45, and 50c.
Cotton and Wool Shaker Flannel, 25c.
Shirting and Bathing Flannels.
Grey Twilled, for bathing robes, 31c.
Black Alpacas, 37½, 40, 45, 50, 56, 60, 65, 70, 75c., etc.
Black and white Balmorals, $1.
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Doylies, etc.
Three bales of Russia Crash, 12½, 14, 16c.
Imported Lawns, 25c.
White Piques, 50c.
Wide Shirred Muslins, 60, 85c., $1, and $1·15.
Nainsooks, Victoria Lawns, Plaid Nainsooks, etc.
Soft finish Jaconets, Cambrics, Swiss Mulls, etc.
Shirting Linens, 45, 50, 56, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80c., etc.
300 dozen Linen Shirt Fronts, our own make.
Linen Bosoms, 25, 30, 37½, 45, 50, 56, 62½c.
Linen Handkerchiefs, 12½, 15, 18, 20, 22, 25c.
Whalebone Corsets, $1·25; Hoop Skirts, $1·25.
Gents' French Suspenders, 50c.
Ladies' and Misses' Hosiery, large assortment.
Linen Pant Stuffs at reduced prices, etc. etc.

FARIES & WARNER,

NO. 229 N. NINTH STREET,

2 29] ABOVE RACE.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

TO THE LADIES:

LINEN CAMBRICS,

PRINTED FOR DRESSES

WHITE FOR BODIES.

These goods are essential for SUMMER WEAR, and we are now selling the balance of our Importation at a

GREAT SACRIFICE.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut.

GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW.

NO. 1101 CHESNUT STREET.

EYRE & LANDELL,

S. W. Corner of

Fourth and Avoh Sts.

LARGE STOCK OF SUMMER QUILTS.

10-4 AND 11-4 LANCASTER QUILTS.
11-4 HONEYCOMB QUILTS.
PINK AND BLUE MARSEILLES QUILTS.
FINEST WHITE QUILTS IMPORTED.
HOTELS SUPPLIED WITH QUILTS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, TABLE LINENS, SHEETINGS, ETC. ETC.

HAVE JUST OPENED ANOTHER CASE SILVER POPLINS, FOR LADIES' SUITS.
DARK LAWNS, FRENCH AND ENGLISH.
THIN GOODS, FULL VARIETY.
SUMMER SILKS, REDUCED.

P. S.—WHITE SHAWLS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 8 6 wfmnm

FOURTH EDITION

The Yellow Fever in Texas.

CINCINNATI, August 16.—The *Commercial's* special Galveston despatch says the yellow fever is raging terribly in that place. Seventy deaths occurred on August 12, thirty-one on August 13, twenty-nine on August 14. There are over one thousand cases in the town. The hospitals are overflowing, and the managers are calling for extra help.

The Internal Revenue office is closed, all the employes being sick.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, August 16.—Stocks dull. Chicago and Rock Island, 103½; Reading 104⅝; Canton, 49½; Erie, 70⅝; Cleveland and Toledo, 123½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 93⅝; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago, 105⅞; Michigan Central, 113⅜; Michigan Southern, 82⅛; New York Central, 103½; Illinois Central, 119⅛; Cumberland, preferred, 34; Virginia Sixes, 85; Missouri Sixes, 102⅛; Hudson, 124⅛; Five-twenties, 1862, 113⅝; do. of 1864, 110; do. of 1865, 110¼; new issue, 108⅛; Ten-forties, 102⅝; Seven-thirties, first issue, 107⅝; all others, 107⅝; Money unchanged. Sterling Exchange, 9⅝; at sight, 10. Gold, 140⅛.

SALE OF THE "EDWIN FORREST."—This morning Samuel C. Cook, auctioneers, sold the iron side-wheel steamer Edwin Forrest for $28,000. This includes tackle, apparel, and furniture. She was built at Chester in 1865, by Reanie, Son & Co.; her length is 196 8-10 feet; breadth, 27 8-10 feet; depth, 7 6-10 feet; register, 607 02-100 tons, new measurement.

Has new boiler; is of light draft, having been built to run in shoal water; is in complete order and ready for immediate use.

FOR ATLANTIC CITY.—Let those who intend to visit pleasant Atlantic City—that renowned City of the Sea—remember the 2½ o'clock train to-morrow afternoon which leaves Camden.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Aug. 16

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$2000 Pa 6s 1 series	102½	$1000 Pa cp 5s	99
$2000 do. 3 series	103½	100 sh Catn Pf	22⅝
$1800 Leh 6s '84	89	30 sh Leh V R sc	35
$2000 Union Cl 8s	20	122 do	35
$2000 do	20	200 sh Phil & E	29

SECOND BOARD.

26 sh Morris Cl	50	8 sh Penna R	53½
10 sh Corn Ex Bk	70¼	15 sh Leh V R sc	35

FINANCIAL.

NEW STATE LOAN.

THE NEW SIX PER CENT

STATE LOAN,

Free from all State, County, and Municipal Taxation.

Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to either of the undersigned:

JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
7 6 2m4p] E. W. CLARK & CO.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE PURCHASED THE

NEW SIX PER CENT.

REGISTERED LOAN

OF THE

LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,

DUE IN 1897.

INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY, FREE OF UNITED STATES AND STATE TAXES,

AND OFFER IT FOR SALE AT THE LOW PRICE OF

NINETY-TWO,

AND

ACCRUED INTEREST FROM AUGUST 1,

This LOAN is secured by a first mortgage on the Company's Railroad, constructed and to be constructed, extending from the southern boundary of the borough of Mauch Chunk to the Delaware river at Easton, including their bridge across the said river now in process of construction, together with all the Company's rights, liberties, and franchises appertaining to the said Railroad and Bridge.

Copies of the mortgage may be had on application at the office of the Company, or to either of the undersigned.

DREXEL & CO.,
E. W. CLARK & CO.,
JAY COOKE & CO. [6 11tf
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN.

LATOUR OIL.

500 BASKETS LATOUR OLIVE OIL to arrive per brig Roselyn, and for sale by

F. LAVERGNE, Agent,
8 12t* No. 102 Walnut street.

MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT LOANED UPON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, PLATE, CLOTHING, ETC., at JONES & CO.'S

OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE,
Corner of THIRD and GASKILL Streets,
Below Lombard.

N. B.—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY GUNS, ETC.,

FOR SALE AT

REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. 6 25 3m

KEEP THEM AT HAND!

NEEDLES' COMPOUND CAMPHOR TROCHES,

Positive Preventive of

CHOLERA,

Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and Cholera Morbus,

Sole Factor, C. H. Needles, Druggist,

12th & Race Sts., Phila.

50 Cts. per Box, mailed on receipt of price.

PATENTED 11th MONTH, 1866.

8 7 12 2msp

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE

TO THE HOLDERS

OF THE

LOANS OF THE COMMONWEALTH

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

Due After July 2, 1860.

Holders of the following LOANS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA are requested to present them for payment (Principal and Interest) at

The Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia.

Loan of March 1, 1833, due April 10, 1863.
" April 5, 1834, due July 1, 1862.
" April 13, 1835, due July 1, 1865.
" February 9, 1839, due July 1, 1864
" March 16, 1839, due July 1, 1864.
" June 27, 1839, due June 27, 1864.
" January 23, 1840, due January 1, 1865.

All of the above LOANS will cease to draw interest after September 30, 1867.

JOHN W. GEARY,
GOVERNOR.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
AUDITOR-GENERAL.

WILLIAM H. KEMBLE,
8 16 fmwts 30 STATE TREASURER.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY BONDS,

AT

NINETY-ONE

And Accrued Interest from July 1.

These BONDS are a FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT, being secured by a FIRST MORTGAGE on the Road and Franchises of the Company, and bear Interest at the rate of

SIX PER CENT.

Free from all Taxes, City, State and United States

For further information call at

C. T. YERKES, JR., & CO.,

8 8 1m No. 20 S. THIRD Street.

NATIONAL

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,

809 and 811 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL.....$1,000,000

DIRECTORS.

Joseph T. Bailey, Nathan Hilles, Benj. Rowland, Jr., Samuel A. Bispham, Edward B. Orne, William Ervien, Osgood Welsh, Frederick A. Heyt, Wm. H. Rhawn.

WM. H. RHAWN, President,
Late Cashier of the Central National Bank.

JOS. P. MUMFORD Cashier,
5 1] *Late of the Philadelphia National Bank*

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT BONDS FOR SALE.

ST. LOUIS CITY WATER 6S,

Principal and interest payable in New York in GOLD COIN.

These are 20 year bonds, having the revenues from the *Water Tax specially pledged* for the payment of the interest and redemption of the principal, and also the general revenues of the city. They are offered with confidence as a first-class security, and at such a price as will net the purchaser about 9 per cent. at the present price of gold.

ALSO, ST. LOUIS CITY 6 PER CENT. CURRENCY BONDS,

Issued for municipal purposes. To be had at a low price.

The present financial condition of the city, and other information, can be had on application to

CHARLES B. KEEN,

8 16 fmw3t] Stock Broker, No. 325 WALNUT St.

PARTIES

HOLDING GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

For investment may now realize a handsome profit by converting them into

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

Which carry the same interest, viz., SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD. The difference in your favor to-day, August 14, is as follows:—

For 5-20s of 1862 we pay $230·16 on each thousand.
For 5-20s of 1864 we pay $183·91 on each thousand.
For 5-20s of 1865 we pay $200·16 on each thousand.
For 5-20s of July we pay $180·16 on each thousand.
For 1881s we pay $210·16 on each thousand.
For 10-40s we pay $118 91 on each thousand.
For 7·30s, 2d series, we pay $180 91 on each thousand.
For 7·30s, 3d series, we pay $174·91 on each thousand.
Subject to slight variations from day to day.

W. PAINTER & CO.,

SPECIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY,

8 16tf No. 36 S. THIRD Street.

AUCTION SALES.

M'CLELLAND & CO
(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.),
AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1700 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,

August 19, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell, by catalogue, for cash, 1700 cases men's, boys', and youths' boots, shoes, brogans, balmorals, etc.

Also, a superior assortment of women's, misses', and children's wear, to which the attention of the trade is called. [8 15 3t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS
Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

AT PRIVATE SALE.

25 cases fine palm fans, round handles. 7 5

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,

August 20, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 2000 packages boots, shoes, brogans, etc., of first-class city and Eastern manufacture. Open for examination, with catalogues, early on morning of sale. [8 14 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

We will hold a large sale of foreign and domestic dry goods, by catalogue, on four months' credit,
On Thursday Morning,

August 22, at 10 o'clock, embracing about 1000 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles.

N. B.—Catalogues ready and goods arranged for examination early on the morning of sale. [8 16 3t

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS,
No. 508 WALNUT Street

Hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.

Handbills of each property issued separately.

1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also, a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.

Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers.

SALE ON MONDAY, AUGUST 26,
Will include

THE ELEGANT BROWN STONE RESIDENCE, Stable and Coach-house and Lot, 22 feet front by 240 feet deep to a 40 feet wide street, No. 1516 Spruce street; was erected and finished throughout in a superior manner, with extra conveniences, and is in perfect order.

Orphans' Court Sale—Estate of Alexander Galloway, deceased—STONE MESSUAGE and LOT, Allen's lane, Germantown.

GERMANTOWN—Three Modern Dwellings, with every city convenience, Nos. 4, 6, and 8 Herman street.

Three Building LOTS, Nos. 12, 14, and 16 Herman street.

Frame Carpenter Shop, two stories, and Lot of Ground, in rear of No. 10 Herman street. [8 10 17t24

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, AUCTIONEERS
No. 127 S. FOURTH Street,
Real Estate, Stocks, Loans, &c., at Private Sale. [8

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS
No. 240 MARKET STREET.

FIRST LARGE POSITIVE SALE FOR FALL OF 1867, OF 850 LOTS AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, LINEN, AND HOSIERY GOODS, NOTIONS, HOOP SKIRTS, CORSETS, RIBBONS, ETC., BY CATALOGUE,
On Wednesday morning,

August 21, commencing at 10 o'clock. Included will be found full lines of new and desirable goods for the approaching season, to which the early and particular attention of the trade is invited. [8 15 5t

Samples and catalogues early on morning of sale.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 140 S. FOURTH Street.

BY THOMAS BIRCH & SON, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, above Eleventh Street.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ATLANTIC CITY.

THE SURF HOUSE is nearer the ocean than any other first-class Hotel at this place.

The terms are only $20 per week; half price for Children and Servants. WM. T. CALEB,
3 8 tf Proprietor

Ample accommodations for six hundred people.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,

CAPE ISLAND, N. J.

This beautiful and commodious Hotel is now open for the reception of guests.

It is on the main avenue to the Beach, and less than one square from the ocean.

WILLIAM MASON,
7 8 PROPRIETOR.

EXCURSIONS.

MOONLIGHT ON THE SEA.

MUNDY'S

TENTH ANNUAL MOONLIGHT EXCURSION TO ATLANTIC CITY,

SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 24, 1867.

Parties from the workshops, from the mills, manufactories, halls of industry, the hard-working, honest, toiling mechanics, and their wives and children, who cannot leave their business through the week, have now an excellent opportunity to visit the famed City by the Sea, remain over Sunday, and lose no time.

A sufficient number of comfortable passenger cars have been secured for the occasion.

TICKETS FOR THE ROUND TRIP, ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF.

Last boat leaves Vine Street Ferry at 8 P. M.

Returning, will arrive in Philadelphia at 6 o'clock MONDAY MORNING.

REMEMBER, THIS IS THE ONLY MOONLIGHT EXCURSION OF THE SEASON.

8 15 9t D. H. MUNDY.

SPLENDID MUSIC.

THE FAIRMOUNT STEAMBOAT COMPANY have engaged

R. ECKHARDT'S SPLENDID BOSTON BRASS BAND

To play every afternoon (during this week) on the steamers plying between Fairmount and the Falls.

Boats leave Fairmount wharf every half hour.

Round trip tickets 25 cents. 8 15 3t

FOR CAPE MAY ON SATURDAY.—The fine new steamer S. M. FELTON will leave CHESNUT Street wharf on SATURDAY MORNING at 9 o'clock, returning on MONDAY. Excursion Tickets, $3·50, including carriage hire; each way, $2·50. 8 15 3t

FOR CAPE MAY ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.—The new and swift steamer SAMUEL M. FELTON, Captain L. Davis, leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 A. M.; and returning leaves Cape May on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 7·30 A. M.

Fare.....$2·50, including carriage hire.
Servants, $1·75, " "
Children, $1·25, " "

Excursion tickets on Saturday, good to return on Monday, $4, including carriage hire.

G. H. HUDDELL.

N. B.—Mann's Express Company have arranged to attend to baggage, will check baggage through to hotels, cottages, etc.; also sell Tickets at their Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street. 8 13 6t

FARE TO WILMINGTON, 15 cents: Chester or Hook, 10 cents.—On and after MONDAY, July 8, the steamer ARIEL will leave CHESNUT Street wharf at 9·45 A. M. and 3·45 P. M. Returning, leaves Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 12·45 P. M.

Fare to Wilmington, 15 cents; excursion tickets, 25 cents. Fare to Chester or Hook, 10 cents. 8 13 6t

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO WILMINGTON, DEL.—The steamer ELIZA BACON will leave DOCK Street Wharf daily at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Returning, leave MARKET Street Wharf, Wilmington, at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.

Fare for the round trip.....50 cents
Single ticket.....30 cents
Chester and Marcus Hook.....20 cents
For further particulars, apply on board.

7 22tf L. W. BURNS, Captain.

EXCURSIONS UP THE RIVER.—The splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER makes daily Afternoon Excursions to Burlington and Bristol, stopping at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly, each way. These excursions leave CHESNUT STREET WHARF at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Returning, leave Bristol at 4 o'clock, arriving in the city at 5 o'clock P. M.

FARE—Excursion, 40 cts. Each way, 25c. [5 25 3m